Manitoba

February, 1991

Crown Land Classification Committee

Policy and Procedures Manual

Crown Land Classification Committee

Policy and Procedures Manual

Manitoba

Chapter **PREFACE**

Section

This report is a full reproduction of the Crown Land Classification Committee's POLICY AND PROCEDURES MANUAL. It is intended as a reference document providing the reader with the latest (February, 1991) statements of policy and present procedures used by the Committee in carrying out its mandate for Crown land use planning in southern Manitoba.

Unlike the present Manual, this report will not be updated but will be reprinted as circumstances warrant (previous reprinting in report format occurred in 1986.)

Readers are cautioned in the use of this document and are requested to contact the Crown Land Classification Committee when quoting from this report to ensure that there have not been any subsequent changes.

INTRODUCTION

The classifying use of Crown land in Agro-Manitoba is the responsibility of the Crown Land Classification Committee. This is an interdepartmental Committee with representation from Manitoba Agriculture, Natural Resources, Northern Affairs, Environment, Energy and Mines and Rural Development. The Crown Land Classification Committee reports to and receives its direction from the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

The management and administration of Crown land is shared by Manitoba Natural Resources and Agriculture. Manitoba Agricultural Crown Lands issues agricultural leases and permits of occupation or use for those Crown lands which are designated as primarily agricultural lands and multiple use lands which may be used for agricultural purposes on an interim or secondary use basis, subject to specific conditions and covenants required by other resource users.

The principal legislative responsibility for Crown land remains with Manitoba Natural Resources, which administers the Crown Lands Act excepting those specific sections under the responsibility of the Minister of Agriculture.

PURPOSE OF MANUAL

This manual describes the authority, policy and procedures and related processes used by the Crown Land Classification Committee, Bloc Planning Committees and related departments in the planning, administration and management of Crown land as it relates to land use.

While the contents of this manual reflects present methods and processes, they are not static but will change as policy, administrative and legal constraints and priorities are modified, adjusted or altered.

This manual should be viewed as a communication and information medium which serves as a standard. The manual is an introduction, reference and instruction piece.

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Chapter **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Section

The Crown Land Classification Committee would like to thank Sue Boyachek for her time, effort and patience for revising and updating the policies and procedures of this manual as well as the preparation for printing and page design.

The Committee would like to thank and recognize the excellent work of Horst Schell. All drafting is credited to Mr. Schell. The Committee would also like to acknowledge Horst's earlier work on the cover design which the Committee uses for all of its formal reports and which is used here on the binder for this manual.

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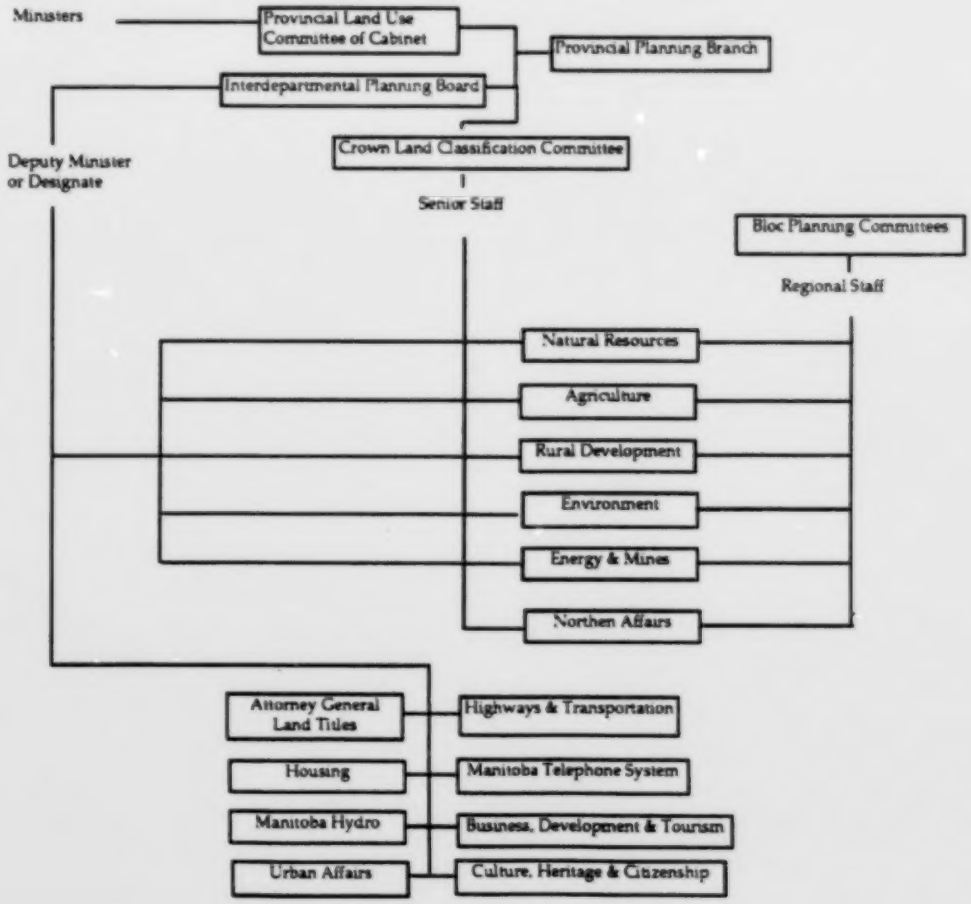
Chapter I. PROVINCIAL FRAMEWORK FOR CROWN LAND PLANNING

Section A. Introduction

The Provincial Government's organizational structure for land use planning for Crown and patented land, in Manitoba, is designated primarily to:

1. Co-ordinate and expedite the planning effort at the provincial level.
2. Provide leadership by stating its own policies and priorities regarding land use, and
3. Protect provincial interests and investments.

The structure as presently established, includes the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet (PLUC), the Interdepartmental Planning Board (IPB) and various Working Groups reporting to PLUC, of which the Crown Land Classification Committee (CLCC) is one such sub-committee (Figure I-1).



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Chapter **I. PROVINCIAL FRAMEWORK FOR CROWN LAND PLANNING**

Section **B. Organizational Framework and Responsibilities**

The *Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet* (PLUC) is composed of Ministers who are appointed by Order-in-Council. The ministers normally represent resource related departments.

The Committee is structured and functions as a senior co-ordinating mechanism for the development and recommendation of land use policy proposals, projects and legislation. In summary, the function of the Committee includes:

1. To establish and revise the Provincial Land Use Policies and any other necessary policies on land use.

2. To resolve land use issues involving more than one department.

3. To assess the land use/environmental impacts of some major projects.

4. To advise the Minister of Rural Development regarding

   a) the approval of municipal development plans,
   b) the approval of subdivision applications,
   c) the transfer of subdivisions approving authority to planning districts.

5. To supervise the work of the Interdepartmental Planning Board (IPB) of deputy ministers.

6. To supervise the Crown Land Classification Committee in the planning and sale of Crown Land.

The *Interdepartmental Planning Board* (IPB) members are established by Order-in-Council and include the deputy ministers from or equivalent staff from all departments and agencies having a significant interest or role in the management of land, resources and the environment, namely: Rural Development (Chairperson), Agriculture, Environment, Highways and Transportation, Natural Resources, Energy and Mines, Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Industry, Trade and Tourism, Northern Affairs, Urban Affairs, Manitoba Hydro, Manitoba Telephone System, Land Titles Office and Housing.

Responsibilities

The Interdepartmental Planning Board is appointed under The Planning Act and is also assigned duties under The Environment Act. It plays an important role in:

1. providing interdepartmental and inter-agency co-ordination in the development and implementation of land use, resource management, and environmental policies and programs;

2. providing an interdisciplinary context within which various land use proposals can be reviewed and adjusted before being recommended to the Provincial Land Use Committee;

3. providing a co-ordinated point of contact for municipalities, utilities, private developers, etc., when they are developing plans or projects which ultimately require provincial approval or review;

4. determine the terms of reference for environmental assessments and reviewing assessments once they are completed;

5. providing an arena for information exchange where deputies and departments can be kept up to date on a land/resource management and environmental issues;

6. reviewing municipal development proposals including those of the City of Winnipeg; and

7. providing co-ordination with Federal Government and other provinces where necessary.

Typical Review Process

A department or municipality submits a project or plan to the Interdepartmental Planning Board for review. The Provincial Planning Branch co-ordinates the circulation of the plan to members of the IPB.

Once comments have been received, the Provincial Planning Branch works with the relevant parties to resolve any concerns or problems raised during the circulation.

Major differences that cannot be solved in this way are taken to the Interdepartmental Planning Board for resolution. Recommendations are then forwarded by the Interdepartmental Planning Board to the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet for formal approval. Any remaining issues are resolved by the Cabinet Committee.

The *Crown Land Classification Committee* (CLCC) reports to and receives its direction from the Provincial Land Use Committee. Its membership as established by the Provincial Land Use Committee includes the following:

a) three members from Manitoba Natural Resources;
b) two members from Manitoba Agriculture;
c) one member from Manitoba Rural Development,
d) one member from Manitoba Northern Affairs,
e) one member from Environment, and
f) one member from Energy and Mines.

In addition to the above, a Manitoba Natural Resources, Lands Administrator also sits on the Committee when dealing with Crown lands sales and exchanges.

While the general composition of the Committee has been established by the Provincial Land Use Committee, the specific members on the Crown Land Classification Committee are appointed by the respective departments.

The principal duties of the Crown Land Classification Committee are:

1. The ongoing recommendation of Crown land use, policy and guidelines for Agro-Manitoba and classification of commercial agricultural proposals in Northern areas.

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Chapter **I. PROVINCIAL FRAMEWORK FOR CROWN LAND PLANNING**

Section **B. Organizational Framework and Responsibilities**

2. To prepare and maintain Interdepartmental Operational Crown Land Plans (Operational Plans) and to make Crown land use decisions, determine procedures and methods to resolve land use problems an to ensure uniform, and equitable decision making consistent with Provincial Land Use Committee policy and directives.

3. To prepare formal Provincial Crown Land Plans (Provincial Plans) and ensure that these plans are reviewed by Local Councils, Planning District Boards and Provincial Government Departments and Agencies.

4. To amend and maintain approved Provincial Crown Land Plans.

5. To review any major designation of Crown land to use in Agro-Manitoba, that is Provincial Forests, Wildlife Management Areas, Community Pastures, Provincial Parks, Ecological Reserves, etc.

6. To formulate guidelines, procedures and directives for the planning of Crown lands by Bloc Planning Committees and associated regional field staff.

7. To review land purchases for resource use, land exchanges involving Crown land and all agricultural Crown land sales and to make recommendations on lands suitable for sale within Provincial Land Use Committee policy and directives.

The *Bloc Planning Committee* (BPC) has been established by the Crown Land Classification Committee to expedite the planning of Crown land at the regional level. There are Bloc Planning Committees for most areas of the Province. The composition of each Bloc Planning Committee is established by the Crown Land Classification Committee. The specific members on each Bloc Planning Committee are appointed by the appropriate Departments. The present structure includes:

a) two members from Manitoba Agriculture,
b) two members from Manitoba Natural Resources,
c) one member from Manitoba Rural Development,
d) one member from Manitoba Northern Affairs,
e) one member from Environment, and
f) one member from Energy and Mines.

The principal duties of the Bloc Planning Committees are:

1. To represent the Crown Land Classification Committee in the regions within the guidelines and procedures and delegated authority approved by the Crown Land Classification Committee for the Bloc Planning Committee.

2. To recommend operational land use classifications for the Crown land in their respective areas.

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Chapter **I. PROVINCIAL FRAMEWORK FOR CROWN LAND PLANNING**

Section **B. Organizational Framework and Responsibilities**

3. To periodically review existing operational classifications and provide recommended changes on a yearly basis.

4. To monitor the implementation of approved land use decisions of the Crown Land Classification Committee at the field level.

5. To review with local municipal councils the Crown land classifications and plans as directed by the Crown Land Classification Committee.

6. To undertake studies and prepare plans which the Crown Land Classification Committee may request.

7. To review all agricultural Crown land sales and to make appropriate recommendations on their suitability for sale, and

8. To review proposed land exchanges involving Crown land.

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Chapter II. CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Section A. Introduction

The organizational structure established to plan and classify Crown land is comprised of two committees. The Crown Land Classification Committee is established by the Provincial Land Use Committee and Bloc Planning Committees are established by the Crown Land Classification Committee.

The Crown Land Classification Committee has its membership composition approved by the Provincial Land Use Committee with appointments the responsibility of the appropriate departments.

Internally, the Crown Land Classification Committee has a Chairman and Vice-Chairman. Additionally, the Committee has a Secretary and Crown Land Co-ordinator as staff of the Committee.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected by the Committee for a two year term. The Secretary/Co-ordinator is provided by Manitoba Natural Resources.

There are nine (9) voting members on the Committee when dealing with land use issues. For sales and exchanges there are ten (10) voting members. The eighth member is the Director of Lands, Manitoba Natural Resources. Each member has only one vote, including the Chairman, even when votes may be tied.

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Chapter **II. CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE STRUCTURE**

Section **B. Role of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary/Co-ordinator**

CHAIRMAN:

1. Signs official documents
2. Controls meeting relative to guests, agenda and time
3. Official contact with Ministers
4. As the Committee operates as a whole the Chairman is a full participant.

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

Those duties and functions in the absence of the Chairman or at the request of the Chairman.

SECRETARY/CO-ORDINATOR:

1. Prepares annual planning program for review and approval. Prepares and administers budget.

2. Prepares all Provincial Crown Land Plans, co-ordinates plan and plan amendment review. Ensures Provincial uniformity of Crown land use planning.

3. Expedites and co-ordinates Crown land use decisions made under the authority and guidance of the Crown Land Classification Committee and is an ex-officio member of all Bloc Planning Committees.

4. Ensures the continuing operation of Bloc Planning Committees. Ensures the implementation of Crown Land Classification Committee guidelines and instructions for Bloc Planning Committees. Expedites BPC planning and decision making and reviews BPC decisions to ensure uniformity with guidelines.

5. Arranges meetings, prepares agenda and material for meetings; prepares meeting minutes and actions all directives of the Committee. Ensures all submissions to the Committee are properly prepared and maintains all Committee files. Contact for Bloc Planning Committees and others who wish to deal with the Committee.

6. Ensures that operational land use codes are properly recorded and monitors their implementation. Ensures yearly revision of the "Interdepartmental Operation Crown Land Plans" report.

7. Ensures appropriate material is prepared for review under the Agricultural Crown land sales and LGD and Crown land exchange programs. Prepares agricultural Crown land sale appeal reports.

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Chapter **II. CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE STRUCTURE**

Section **C. Membership of the Crown Land Classification Committee**

1. B. Gillespie, Chief, Habitat Management, Wildlife, Manitoba Natural Resources.
2. G. Lahaie, Chief, Agro-Land Planning and Management Section, Agricultural Crown Lands, Manitoba Agriculture.
3. D. Rannard, Director, Forestry, Manitoba Natural Resources.
4. G. Somers, Head, Land Planning and Development, Soils and Crop, Manitoba Agriculture.
5. J. Potton, Director, Resource Integration, Manitoba Natural Resources.
6. J. Whiting, Director, Municipal Planning, Manitoba Rural Development.
7. R. Mayer, Land Use Planner, Manitoba Northern Affairs.
8. A. Ball, Chief, Mining Engineering, Manitoba Energy and Mines.
9. D. McNaughton, Chief, Land Use Approvals, Manitoba Environment.

Additional when dealing with administration of Crown land sales/exchanges:

R. Winstone, Director, Lands, Manitoba Natural Resources.

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Chapter **II. CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE STRUCTURE**

Section **D. Committee Positions and Staff**

Chairman:	J. Whiting, Director, Municipal Planning, Manitoba Rural Development.
Vice-Chairman:	G. Lahaie, Chief Agro-Land Planning and Management Section, Agricultural Crown Lands.
Secretary/Co-ordinator:	W. Barto, Chief, Resource Planning, Resource Integration, Manitoba Natural Resources.

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Chapter III. GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITY

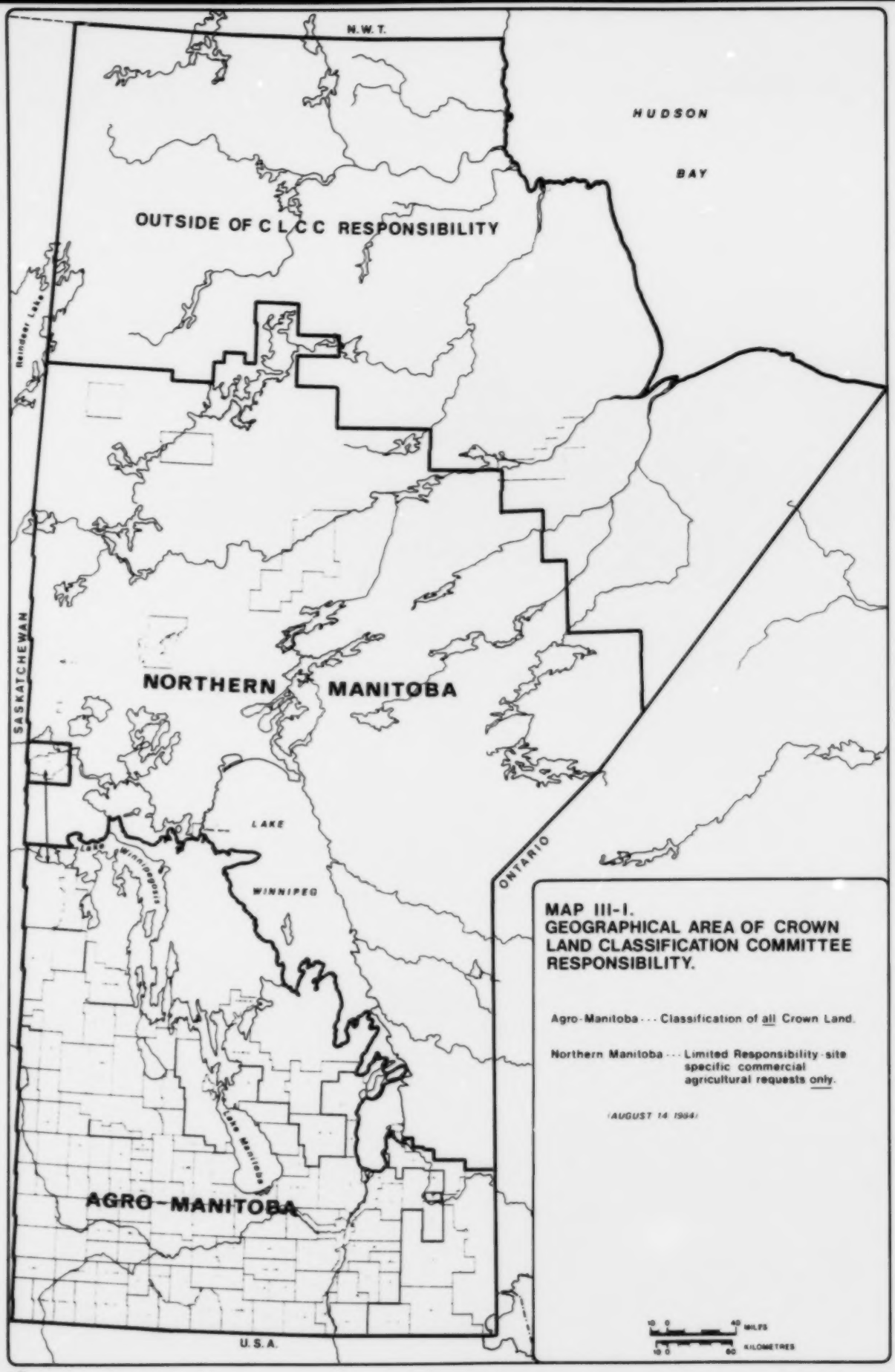
Section

The Crown Land Classification Committee is responsible for all Crown land use classification and planning in Agro-Manitoba. In addition, the Committee is responsible for classifying to use Crown lands which may have agricultural capability in the remaining area of Manitoba on a site specific basis, Map III-1.

In this context, Agro-Manitoba is considered, in general, to include all organized rural municipalities (RM's) and local government districts (LGD's) south of township 47 and the fringe unorganized area adjacent to these RM's and LGD's. In addition, the LGD of Consol and a fringe area surrounding this LGD is also considered Agro-Manitoba. Within the Agro-Manitoba boundary, all Crown lands will be classified as to land use.

The remaining area of Manitoba for which the Crown Land Classification Committee has some responsibility is presently limited to the permanent forest zone (Northern Manitoba) of the Province not within the geographical definition of Agro-Manitoba.

For the area identified outside of Agro-Manitoba, the Crown Land Classification Committee will only undertake land use classification of Crown land on a site specific basis. This means that only upon application for commercial agriculture use of an area greater than or equal to five (5) acres will the Crown Land Classification Committee undertake to determine agricultural suitability and classify the land for use.


N.W.T.
HUDSON
BAY
OUTSIDE OF C L C C RESPONSIBILITY
Reindeer Lake
SASKATCHEWAN
NORTHERN MANITOBA
LAKE
WINNIPEG
ONTARIO
AGRO-MANITOBA
U.S.A.
MAP III-1.
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITY.
Agro-Manitoba - - - Classification of all Crown Land.
Northern Manitoba - - - Limited Responsibility - site specific commercial agricultural requests only.
(AUGUST 14 1984)
40 MILES
60 KILOMETRES

Crown Land Classification Committee

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Chapter **IV. BLOC PLANNING COMMITTEE STRUCTURE**

Section **A. Introduction**

The Crown Land Classification Committee has established eight (8) Bloc Planning Committees to cover most regions of the province. The basic membership includes two members from Manitoba Agriculture, two members from Manitoba Natural Resources, one member from Manitoba Rural Development, one member Environment, one member from Energy and Mines and one member from Manitoba Northern Affairs. In addition, the Crown Land Classification Committee's Co-ordinator is an ex-officio member of all Bloc Planning Committees.

Appointment of members to each Bloc Planning Committee is the responsibility of the appropriate department.

Internally, each Bloc Planning Committee has a Chairman who is elected by the Bloc Planning Committee members. Election of the Chairman position is for a period of two years. Additionally, the Chairman is responsible for appointing a Secretary on an as-need basis depending on duties and responsibilities assigned.

There are only eight (8) voting members on the Committee. While each member may have any number of alternates only eight votes may be cast, two from Manitoba Agriculture and two from Manitoba Natural Resources, one from Manitoba Rural Development, one from Environment, one from Energy and Mines and one from Manitoba Northern Affairs. The Chairman has only one vote. There are no tie breaking procedures.

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Chapter **IV. BLOC PLANNING COMMITTEE STRUCTURE**

Section **B. Role of Chairman, Secretary, Members and Alternates**

CHAIRMAN:

1. Signs official documents
2. Controls meetings relative to guests, agenda and time
3. Official contact with the Crown Land Classification Committee
4. Official contact for field staff
5. As the Committee operates as a whole, the Chairman is a full participant.

SECRETARY:

1. Record minutes of meetings
2. Arrange meetings, prepare agenda and materials for the meetings
3. Completes those tasks as directed by the Committee, as a result of meetings
4. Maintains all Bloc Planning Committee files.

Other tasks, records, etc., which a particular Bloc Planning Committee may wish to undertake or maintain shall be assigned as determined by the Committee at large.

MEMBERS AND ALTERNATES:

Each member of the Bloc Planning Committee may have an alternate(s). The role of each member and alternate(s) shall be to represent his Branch by providing professional and technical information relative to his discipline and expertise.

The alternates may participate in all Bloc Planning Committee meetings.

Alternates also have the responsibility of representing their regular members when they are unable to attend Bloc Planning Committee meetings.

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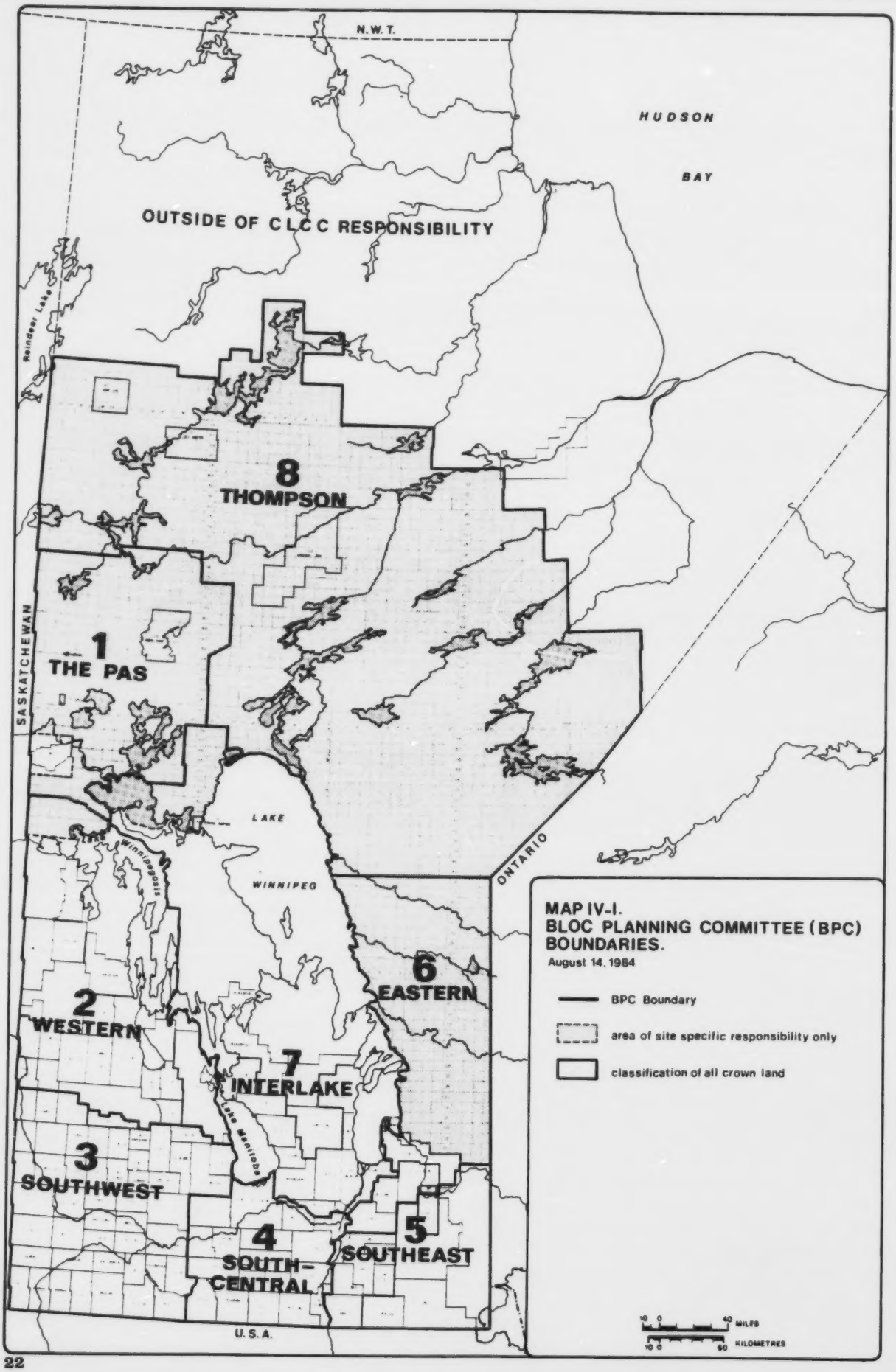
Chapter **IV. BLOC PLANNING COMMITTEE STRUCTURE**

Section **C. Bloc Planning Committee Boundaries**

There are eight Bloc Planning Committees, each responsible for a specific geographical area of the Province, Map IV-1. Each Bloc Planning Committee has been assigned a number and name.


N.W.T.
HUDSON
BAY
OUTSIDE OF CLCC RESPONSIBILITY
Reindeer Lake
8
THOMPSON
SASKATCHEWAN
1
THE PAS
LAKE
WINNIPEG
Winnipegosis
ONTARIO
6
EASTERN
2
WESTERN
7
INTERLAKE
Lake Manitoba
3
SOUTHWEST
4
SOUTH-
CENTRAL
5
SOUTHEAST
U.S.A.
MAP IV-I.
BLOC PLANNING COMMITTEE (BPC)
BOUNDARIES.
August 14, 1984
BPC Boundary
area of site specific responsibility only
classification of all crown land
10 0 40 MILES
10 0 60 KILOMETRES

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Chapter **IV. BLOC PLANNING COMMITTEE STRUCTURE**

Section **D. Membership on Bloc Planning Committees**

BPC #1. THE PAS

MEMBERS:

D. Dunnigan, Land Manager, Manitoba Natural Resources
G. Collins, Wildlife Specialist, Manitoba Natural Resources
B. Gardiner, Land Resource Specialist, Manitoba Agriculture
J. Nickel, Soils Agronomist, Manitoba Agriculture
C. Hanley, Senior District Planner, Manitoba Rural Development
J. Gordon, Regional Director, Manitoba Northern Affairs
S. Davis, Regional Supervisor, Manitoba Environment
B. Esposito, Assessment Geologist, Manitoba Energy and Mines

ALTERNATES:

D. Lamb, Regional Forester, Manitoba Natural Resources
D. Leroux, Fisheries Manager, Manitoba Natural Resources
J. Towle, Water Manager, Manitoba Natural Resources
R. MacCharles, Regional Parks Manager, Manitoba Natural Resources

BPC #2. WESTERN

MEMBERS:

L. Misanchuk, Land Manager, Manitoba Natural Resources
D. Davies, Wildlife Specialist, Manitoba Natural Resources
J. Nickel, Soils Agronomist, Manitoba Agirculture
B. Gardiner, Land Resource Specialist, Manitoba Agriculture
M. Borgfjord, Senior District Planner, Manitoba Rural Development
J. Perchaluk, Regional Director, Manitoba Northern Affairs
B. Chrisp, Regional Supervisor, Manitoba Environment
J. Adams, Resource Management Geologist, Manitoba Energy and Mines

ALTERNATES:

G. McColm, Regional Forester, Manitoba Natural Resources
J. Towle, Water Manager, Manitoba Natural Resources
B. Wright, Fisheries Manager, Manitoba Natural Resources
R. McFadyen, Regional Parks Planner, Manitoba Natural Resources
R. Wreggit, Manitoba Agriculture
Assistant Land Representative

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Chapter **IV. BLOC PLANNING COMMITTEE STRUCTURE**

Section **D. Membership on Bloc Planning Committees**

BPC #3, SOUTHWEST

MEMBERS:

A. Toews, Land Resource Specialist, Manitoba Agriculture
L. Bidlake, Wildlife Specialists, Manitoba Natural Resources
L. Misanchuk, Land Manager, Manitoba Natural Resources
B. Gardiner, Land Use Specialist, Manitoba Agriculture
A. Shier, Senior District Planner, Manitoba Rural Development
B. Chrisp, Director, Manitoba Environment
B. Bailey, Rehabilitation Planner, Manitoba Energy and Mines
T. Brown, Senior District Planner, Manitoba Rural Development

ALTERNATES:

G. McColm, Regional Forester, Manitoba Natural Resources
B. Howard, Fisheries Manager, Manitoba Natural Resources
K. Schykulski, Regional Parks Manager, Manitoba Natural Resources
J. McCannell, Land Representative, Manitoba Agriculture
R. Cairn, Land Representative, Manitoba Agriculture

BPC #4, SOUTH CENTRAL

MEMBERS:

J. Daly, Land Resource Specialist, Manitoba Agriculture
B. Nanka, Land Manager, Manitoba Natural Resources
D. Meseman, Agro-Land Planner, Manitoba Agriculture
G. Haggerty, Senior District Planner, Manitoba Rural Development
D. Robertson/L. Bidlake, Wildlife Specialist, Manitoba Natural Resources
J. Pickering, Senior District Planner, Manitoba Rural Development
T. Jaremy, Regional Supervisor, Manitoba Environment
B. Bailey, Rehabilitation Planner, Manitoba Energy and Mines

ALTERNATES:

G. Becker, Regional Forester, Manitoba Natural Resources
B. Howard, Fisheries Manager, Manitoba Natural Resources

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Chapter IV. BLOC PLANNING COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Section D. Membership on Bloc Planning Committees

BPC #5, SOUTHEAST

MEMBERS:

B. Nanka, Land Manager, Manitoba Natural Resources
D. Meseman, Agro-Land Planner, Manitoba Agriculture
D. Robertson, Wildlife Specialist, Manitoba Natural Resources
B. Maclean, Land Resource Specialist, Manitoba Agriculture
W. Hauri, Senior District Planner, Manitoba Rural Development
T. Jaremy, Regional Supervisor, Manitoba Environment
C. Jones, Resource Management Geologist, Manitoba Energy and Mines

ALTERNATES:

S. Kaczanowski, Regional Forester, Manitoba Natural Resources
J. Sigurdson, Fisheries Manager, Manitoba Natural Resources
T. Merkl, Regional Park Planner, Manitoba Natural Resources
J. Stefanson, Water Manager, Manitoba Natural Resources

BPC #6, EASTERN

MEMBERS:

K. Tyler, Land Manager, Manitoba Natural Resources
D. Meseman, Agro-Land Planner, Manitoba Agriculture
P. Robertson, Wildlife Specialist, Manitoba Natural Resources
B. Maclean, Land Resource Specialist, Manitoba Agriculture
D. Houghton, Senior District Planner, Manitoba Rural Development
B. Debreuil, Regional Director, Manitoba Northern Affairs
R. Sokolowski, Regional Supervisor, Manitoba Environment
D. Fogwill, Head, Exploration Services, Manitoba Energy and Mines

ALTERNATES:

S. Kaczanowski, Regional Forester, Manitoba Natural Resources
J. Sigurdson, Fisheries Manager, Manitoba Natural Resources
B. Bremner, Regional Parks Planner, Manitoba Natural Resources
J. Stefanson, Water Manager, Manitoba Natural Resources
K. Vipond, Regional Development Officer, Manitoba Northern Affairs

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Chapter **IV. BLOC PLANNING COMMITTEE STRUCTURE**

Section **D. Membership on Bloc Planning Committees**

BPC #7, INTERLAKE

MEMBERS:

L. Campbell, Land Manager, Manitoba Natural Resources
L. Tripathy, Land Resource Specialist, Manitoba Agriculture
B. Cameron, Wildlife Specialist, Manitoba Natural Resources
D. Meseman, Agro-Land Planner, Manitoba Agriculture
P. Mah, Senior District Planner, Manitoba Rural Development
B. Debreuil, Regional Director, Manitoba Northern Affairs
Regional Supervisor, Manitoba Environment
C. Jones, Resource Management Geologist, Manitoba Energy and Mines

ALTERNATES:

K. Campbell, Fisheries Manager, Manitoba Natural Resources
S. Kaczanowski, Regional Forester, Manitoba Natural Resources
T. Merkl, Regional Park Planner, Manitoba Natural Resources
H. Martel, Water Manager, Manitoba Natural Resources
K. Vipond, Regional Development Officer, Manitoba Northern Affairs

BPC #8, THOMPSON

MEMBERS:

J. Rigaux, Chief Property Manager, Manitoba Natural Resources
D. Meseman, Agro-Land Planner, Manitoba Agriculture
S. Kearney, Wildlife Specialist, Manitoba Natural Resources
C. Hanley, Senior District Planner, Manitoba Rural Development
D. Ceplis, Horticulturalist, Manitoba Agriculture
F. Lundmark, Regional Director, Manitoba Northern Affairs
S. Davis, Regional Supervisor, Manitoba Environment
I. Hosain, Geophysicist, Manitoba Energy and Mines

ALTERNATES:

D. MacDonald, Fisheries Manager, Manitoba Natural Resources
J. Atkinson , Regional Forester, Manitoba Natural Resources
R. MacCharles, Regional Park Manager, Manitoba Natural Resources

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Chapter **IV. BLOC PLANNING COMMITTEE STRUCTURE**

Section **E. Committee Positions**

BPC	CHAIRMAN
#1. The Pas	D. Dunnigan
#2. Western	L. Misanchuk
#3. Southwest	A. Toews
#4. South Central	J. Daly
#5. Southeast	B. Nanka
#6. Eastern	K. Tyler
#7. Interlake	L. Campbell
#8. Thompson	J. Rigaux

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Chapter **V. PROVINCIAL CROWN LAND PLANNING TERMS OF REFERENCE**

Section **A. Overview, Policies, Process and Goals**

Terms of reference govern the manner and emphasis by which the Crown Land Classification Committee will plan and classify Crown land use, direct Bloc Planning Committees and review Crown land classification recommendations. These statements provide the provincial overview and operational framework for the classification of Crown land and preparation of Crown land plans.

1. *Crown land classification will be guided by the Provincial Land Use Policies except where otherwise directed by the Provincial Land Use Committee.*

2. *Priority in Crown land use classification will normally be given to demonstrated economic and social needs as expressed through local demands, except in instances of overriding provincial need as approved by the Provincial Land Use Committee.*

4. *The Crown Land Classification Committee's Interdepartmental Operational Crown Land Plans and Coding System, along with the formal, Provincial Crown Land Plans and Coding System is the method whereby policies, guidelines and terms of reference under which the Crown Land Classification Committee operates shall be implemented.*

5. *In the Northern Zone, the Crown Land Classification Committee shall participate in the classification and planning of Crown land when commercial agricultural use or development is under consideration.*

6. *The planning for Crown land shall involve local planning authorities.*

PROVINCIAL LAND AND RESOURCE GOALS

The Provincial Land Use Policies form the overall framework for planning Crown land. These policy statements identify general provincial land and resource goals. They are:

1. *To protect the present and future agricultural industry, to protect land for present and future food production and to foster growth and development in the agricultural industry.*

2. *To provide for orderly rural development and to reduce rural servicing costs by consolidating development.*

3. *To safeguard scarce recreational and scenic resources and to protect existing and future recreation areas against overuse and degradation of recreational resources.*

4. *To recognize the importance of key shorelands and to protect from erosion the integrity and usefulness of this finite resource for recreation, watertable retention requirements, to ensure the viability of critical environments and to ensure the right of public access to major waterways and waterbodies.*

5. *To ensure that significant land and resource areas are not adversely affected by adjacent land uses.*

6. *To protect areas critical to the existence and maintenance of rare and endangered flora and fauna and to protect significant natural features which characterize a region and to identify, preserve and protect heritage resources.*

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Chapter V. PROVINCIAL CROWN LAND PLANNING TERMS OF REFERENCE

Section A. Overview Policies, Process and Goals

7. *To maintain and promote economic opportunities, ecological diversity, existing natural resource values and populations and aesthetic qualities of the rural landscape associated with renewable resource utilization.*

8. *To protect life and property from natural hazards such as flooding and erosion, to maintain the natural capacity of streams to convey flood flows and to protect existing flood control works.*

9. *To maintain a high level of service and safety on the Province's highways, to protect the provincial investment in highways and to minimize disruption to local development in the future.*

10. *To protect aggregate and quarry mineral resources and to integrate these areas into the overall planning process.*

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Chapter VI. GENERAL CROWN LAND PLANNING TERMS OF REFERENCE

Section A. Concepts

There are a number of basic concepts, principles and guidelines which are to be noted and considered when planning the use of Crown land. These considerations influence policy interpretation and allocation guidelines in determining the ultimate use, intensity of use and management of Crown land. To optimize land and resource use and maintain a high quality environment the following apply:

1. *The planning of Crown land is undertaken with consideration given to local needs. This is achieved through consultation with local planning authorities and in recognition of the demands identified by government departments in servicing and consulting with their respective client groups.*

2. *Where there is significant public or private investment the affected Crown lands are classified and allocated to uses which are in concert with or do not jeopardize the investment in either an economic or physical sense e.g., flood control structures.*

3. *Current management practices on all Crown land include: the application of multiple land use principles; the protection and improvement of the land's long-term productive capacity; the minimization of erosion and other destructive processes; and the utilization of the land consistent with its inherent capabilities with due consideration given to intensive management.*

   a) *The application of a multiple land use concept, that is, the utilization of Crown land and resources by competing and complementary users in both time and space require the identification of areas of compatible land uses wherever possible.*

   b) *The capability and suitability of the land and water resource base for development is considered.*

   c) *Classification of erosion prone or relatively infertile lands to land uses which will lead to an ultimately lower productivity of the land base are not accepted.*

   d) *In general, a minimum 25 percent of each quarter section is maintained in natural woody vegetation for a number of purposes.*

4. *Existing land use and land use patterns are accounted for and considered.*

5. *In general, non-conforming uses on Crown land are accepted and will be allowed to continue until the existing commitment expires or a suitable alternative site for the use can be found.*

6. *Except where indicated, the plan, will not preclude or limit future mineral extraction or exploration on Crown lands where approved by the Provincial Government.*

7. *The right of public access to Crown land and water for the purposes of sport angling, commercial fishing, hunting, trapping, outdoor recreation pursuits and general access etc., is maintained in accordance with such acts, regulations and contracts in place from time to time.*

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Chapter **VI. GENERAL CROWN LAND PLANNING TERMS OF REFERENCE**

Section **A. Concepts**

8. *Future permanent development (i.e., residences, summer homes, cottages, commercial buildings, etc.) will be assessed for hazards such as flooding, erosion or bank instability. In general, development shall be subject to the following requirements, excepting under special economic and social circumstances.*

   a) *All permanent development shall be located on land above the 100 year flood level. When it is not possible to estimate the 100 year flood level due to insufficient hydrometric data for the waterway, then an elevation of 1.5 meters (5.0 feet) above the high water mark will be used.*

   b) *Land which may be eroded away within a period of 50 years shall be excluded from development unless it is demonstrated that the erosion process has been halted.*

   c) *Development shall not be permitted on lands subject to bank instability, landslides, or subsidence.*

   d) *Use of Crown land in water power reserves, control areas and licence areas must conform to the above or must not be required for water power purposes. Approval for development and use is required from Manitoba Natural Resources, Water Resources.*

   e) *In order to minimize surface water quality degradation, development and use of surface water resources shall not exceed the carrying capacity.*

9. *The Plan will not restrict the Province from entering or withdrawing Crown lands for utility rights-of-way, highways, roads, drains, etc., subject to normal clearance and approval procedures.*

10. *Sites, structures and areas of historical, architectural and/or archaeological significance are located on Crown land. Those sites identified now or in the future shall be protected from uses and activities that would endanger them until such time as appropriate mitigative measures (restoration, excavation, etc.) are determined.*

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Chapter **VI. GENERAL CROWN LAND PLANNING TERMS OF REFERENCE**

Section **B. Crown Land Use Management**

Land management and administration does not direct land planning and land allocations but it does influence land use. Where concerns of potential land use conflict can be addressed through management and administration, remedial allocations are avoided. Some of the basic management and administrative factors which apply are:

1. *For Crown lands under agricultural use the following apply:*

   a) *The right of public access is in accordance with such acts, regulations and contracts that are in effect from time to time.*

   b) *Access is guaranteed to quarry lease operations subject to compensation being negotiated relative to loss of privately owned improvements.*

   c) *The rights of the Province to enter a leased area and to withdraw lease rights on lands for utility rights-of-way, roads, etc., is guaranteed.*

   d) *Lands having greater than nine percent slope must be maintained in native cover or permanent forage.*

   e) *A buffer strip of woody vegetation not less than 45 meters in width should be retained within 90 meters of all municipal and provincial roads.*

   f) *A buffer strip of natural vegetation from 45 to 90 meters wide must be left adjacent to all water courses and permanent waterbodies.*

   g) *No wetland shall be drained or filled without approval.*

   h) *Topsoil and leaf mat shall not be removed.*

   i) *All livestock must be contained (i.e., fenced). Strips of bush can be cleared for fencelines on the perimeter of quarter sections or portions thereof.*

      Additionally, and for the purposes of management, fencelines to establish rotational grazing systems, and/or cattle access corridors can be cleared in the interior of parcels. In situations where no development is allowable, or the maximum development acreage has been reached, clearing of interior fencelines and/or corridors is permissible providing prior approval has been granted via Site Plan by the Bloc Planning Committee.

      Perimeter or interior fencelines, and access corridors are not to exceed 15 meters in width, unless specifically authorized through Site Plan.

   j) *Merchantable timber is subject to stumpage rates if it is marketable. The Crown retains the right to issue cutting rights to the public by way of timber sale and/or timber permit to harvest timber on Crown land. The merchantable timber is subject to the payment of stumpage rates.*

k) *Direct seeding of tame forage species into native sod, or sod seeding is permissible providing it conforms with the allowable development code, or has received prior approval from the Bloc Planning Committee via Site Plan in situations where the code does not allow development, or the maximum development acreage has been reached.*

2. *Survey monuments defining townships, section and quarter section corners shall not be destroyed.*

3. *Water quality shall not be adversely affected by Crown land uses. Activities and intensive shoreland developments that discharge pollutants shall be restricted in their location and it may be required that precautionary safeguards which mitigate the adverse effects of pollution be incorporated into the development. These activities and developments shall meet Manitoba's Surface Water Quality Objectives. Shorelands shall be protected from excessive erosion which might affect water quality.*

4. *Activities such as dumping, excavation, clearing, cultivation, or excessive grazing which would accelerate or promote dangerous erosion or bank instability will be prohibited.*

5. *Activities that may cause pollution under normal operating conditions or by accident shall not be permitted in the groundwater pollution hazard area unless it can be proved by adequate field investigations that the proposed activities will not cause pollution of existing or potential groundwater supply in the area.*

6. *Groundwater consumption shall not exceed the total sustained yield of an aquifer. Wells shall be installed in a manner that would not have a detrimental effect on aquifers. Intensive development (e.g., subdivisions) and high capacity wells will be permitted only in areas where they will not cause a reduction in water supply for existing users.*

7. *Lakes, streams, rivers, creeks, etc., which are identified as significant fisheries habitat areas shall be protected. The use of Crown land adjacent to these waterways and particularly spawning sites and/or nursery areas shall be controlled and managed to minimize damage to fish stocks and fish habitat from siltation, nutrient loading, disturbance and water quality degradation. Manitoba's Surface Water Quality Objectives shall be used to ensure their protection. Management of these adjacent lands shall be in accordance with approved fish habitat protection guidelines and includes but is not limited to controlling the ditching and rechannelization in such areas, controlling the clearing, cultivation, timber harvesting, and development of sites to the water's edge, maintaining or creating natural vegetation buffers of varying widths as required.*

8. *Sewage effluent discharges shall meet provincial standards. Flows required to flush and dilute waste wa.ers and protect fish stocks shall be encouraged.*

9. *Stream crossings shall not adversely affect fish habitat or populations. Where crossings may affect fish habitat, the crossing should be designed and constructed with reference to "Recommended Fish Protection Procedures for Stream Crossings in Manitoba" prepared by Manitoba Natural Resources.*

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Chapter VII. CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE PLANNING PROCESS

Section A. Introduction

The provincial framework for Crown land planning given as terms of reference to the Crown Land Classification Committee requires the Committee to maintain two major planning processes.

These two processes are:

1. A Provincial Crown Land Planning Process, and

2. An Interdepartmental Operational Planning Process.

Each process has as its end product a Crown land plan. However, while there is a very strong interrelationship, one which cannot be separated, there are subtle differences between the two processes and end products.

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Chapter **VII. CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE PLANNING PROCESS**

Section **B. Provincial Crown Land Planning Process: An Introduction**

The Provincial Crown land planning process has been developed because Crown lands exist to a varying degree in most municipalities, and are a significant part of the land base of most Local Government Districts. It has been recognized that effective land use planning and socially acceptable administration requires that the use and administration of Crown lands be integrated and consistent with that of adjacent and related private land. It is for this reason that a Provincial Crown Land Planning Process which interrelates with the planning of private land was established.

To appreciate the Crown land planning process a brief discussion of the municipal planning process is required. The Planning Act, S.M. 1975, Chapter 29 is the legislative framework which governs municipal planning. The Act requires and sets the framework for orderly planning and development of patented land and resources in the Province. It is through this Act that a municipality or more than one municipality may join together to form a Planning District to prepare a development plan.

All Planning Districts are formally established with the setting of defined boundaries and the creation of a Planning Board. In respect of the district, this Board has certain powers and duties as set out in the Act, specifically:

"A district board is responsible for the preparation, adoption, administration and enforcement of a district development plan ... and ... responsible for the administration and enforcement of (a) the zoning by-law or a planning scheme of any municipality within the district:" [1]

Simply, the Planning District Board or municipality is responsible for preparing the Development Plan and obtaining government approval of that plan. Local Municipal Councils who form part of the District are then required to prepare a "zoning by-law" which in effect details the intent of the Plan.

By definition, the Development Plan is a plan, policy and program covering an area of land, designed to achieve stated objectives and to promote the optimum economic, social, environmental and physical conditions of the district or municipality. It is a document consisting of texts, maps or illustrations describing the program and policy.

The more significant purposes of the development plan are:

"(a) to serve as a framework whereby the district or the municipality and the community ... may be guided in formulating development policies and decisions;

(b) to identify the factors relevant to the use and development of land;

(c) to identify the critical problems and opportunities concerning the development of land and the social, environmental and economic effects thereof; ...

(e) to establish and specify the programs and actions necessary for the implementation of the development plan: ...

[1] The Planning Act, S.M. 1975, Chapter 29 Chapter P80 of the Continuing Consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba, Including Amendments to 1985. Section 24 (1), page 16.

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Section B. Provincial Crown Land Planning Process: An Introduction

(g) *to identify those matters of government concern which affect the use and development of land and other resources within the district or the municipality."* [2]

As previously indicated, the local planning authority is responsible for attaining provincial approval of their plan. In general, the following procedure would be followed:

Plan Preparation by Municipality/District in Consultation with Government departments.
▼
Draft Plan submitted to Manitoba Rural Development, Provincial Planning. (PP)
▼
PP Circulates Plan to Interdepartmental Planning Board (IPB) for Comment.
▼
First Reading and Public Hearing.
▼
IPB departments May Appear at Public Hearing on IPB Direction.
▼
Second Reading and Submission for Approval to Minister.
▼
Minister Notifies PP and Requests Recommendation.
▼
PP Checks for Outstanding IPB Concerns.
▼
If necessary, PP Sends Plan to IPB and/or Provincial Land Use Committee.
▼
Recommendation to Minister for Approval, Amendment or Rejection.
▼
Ministerial Approval.
▼
Minister Notifies Municipality/District that he is Prepared to Approva Plan (with amendments if necessary).
▼
Municipality/District Gives 3rd Reading and Submits Five Copies to Minister (PP).
▼
Minister or Lieutenant Governor in Council Gives Final Approval and Notifies Municipality/District.
▼
Municipality/District Publishes Notice of Approval in Newspaper.
▼
Municipality/District Notifies PP for File Purposes.

[2] Ibid, Section 27 (1), pages 18, 19.

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Section B. Provincial Crown Land Planning Process: An Introduction

While the planning process under The Planning Act is comprehensive it must be remembered that Crown lands are exempt from the authorities established within The Planning Act.

Notwithstanding the above, a procedure is necessary to provide the desired degree of co-ordination and integration of private and Crown land uses while preserving the established independent authorities. To this end the Provincial Crown Land Planning Process has as its principal objectives the following:

1. To prepare Provincial Crown land plans which are co-ordinated with municipal plans.

2. To co-ordinate review procedures, that is, whenever possible and with the concurrence of the local planning authority, the Crown land approval-review procedure will follow that used by the local planning authority.

3. To develop Provincial Crown Land Plans to the satisfaction of both municipal and provincial government elements.

4. To co-ordinate the Provincial Crown Land Plans with the Interdepartmental Operational Plans, that is, to ensure there are no internal conflict between plans. Where there is a conflict, the Provincial Crown Land Plan has precedence.

5. To standardize the planning of Crown land by utilizing a format and classification system which is as uniform as possible for all Provincial Crown land plans.

6. To co-ordinate the review of amendments to the Provincial Crown Land Plan which ensures local planning authority and provincial government satisfaction.

7. To provide a mechanism whereby conflicts of Crown land use between local planning authorities and the Crown Land Classification Committee can be resolved.

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Chapter VII. CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE PLANNING PROCESS

Section C. Interdepartmental Operational Planning Process: An Introduction

The interdepartmental operational planning process is the foundation for all Crown land planning. This operational process has been in place since the inception of the Crown Land Classification Committee in 1975 and prior to that time on an informal basis. The operational plan guides the day-to-day administration of Crown land under The Crown Lands Act by delineating through a land use classification system the use, intensity of use and amount of development that can occur on Crown land on a site specific basis.

This planning process has resulted in a full series of interdepartmental Crown land operational maps for the area defined as Agro-Manitoba [1]. These plans are updated yearly as a matter of procedure. Given that this process has been ongoing since 1975 in a formal manner, it is evident why this process is fundamental to all Crown land planning. At any moment, there is in place at the very least, an operational Crown land plan which guides land use administrative decisions which are being made daily and which can be used and is used as the initial framework for Provincial Crown land plans.

While planning for Crown land has been continuous, the thoroughness of existing operational plans varies from preliminary to final operational plans.

It is within this Interdepartmental Planning Process that Bloc Planning Committees have such an important and crucial function. Bloc Planning Committees have been assigned the responsibility of recommending to the Crown Land Classification Committee land use amendments to the existing operational plans. During the initial phases of the planning process when the Crown Land Classification was first established in 1975, it was their primary objective to prepare operational land use maps for their assigned areas. These maps were then presented to the Crown Land Classification Committee for approval. From this primary objective has evolved the present interdepartmental operational planning process.

This planning process along with the Crown Land Operational Classification System has proven itself to be flexible enough to respond at short notice to changing policy, demands and needs of Crown land users. It has provided a uniform provincial mechanism for reviewing Crown land use and delivering provincial policy and programs requiring or impacting on Crown land.

The principal objectives of the Interdepartmental Operational Planning process are:

1. To provide operational plans which will be used on a daily basis for the administration of Crown land.
2. To co-ordinate and interrelate Crown land use decision making and planning within government, for the area of jurisdiction of the Crown Land Classification Committee.
3. To standardize the planning of Crown land such that format and classification are provincially uniform.

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[1] Each year a full set of Operational Plans are printed by the Crown Land Classification Committee which are used administratively for that year, Report: Interdepartmental Operational Crown Land Plans.

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Section **C. Interdepartmental Operational Planning Process: An Introduction**

4. To ensure Crown land use administrative and planning continuity during the formal planning process established under the Provincial Crown land Planning Process.

5. To provide a mechanism whereby conflicts of Crown land use between Departments and Agencies of the Provincial Government can be resolved.

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Chapter VII. CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE PLANNING PROCESS

Section D. Basic Characteristics of The Two Planning Processes

As indicated these two planning processes have as their end product a Crown land plan. These plans will formally be referred to as:

1. The Provincial Crown Land Plan or Provincial Plan in the Provincial Process, and

2. The interdepartmental Operational Crown Land Plan or Operational Plan in the Interdepartmental Process.

Below are some of the basic characteristics which relate to the plan, the approval, and review procedure, see also Table VII-1.

PLAN PREPARATION

All areas for which the Crown Land Classification Committee has jurisdiction have an Operational Crown Land Plan. Only new additional areas or when the Crown Land Classification Committee deems it necessary that an existing plan needs complete revision will a new plan be prepared. In either case, it is the responsibility of the Bloc Planning Committee to prepare such plans for the Crown Land Classification Committee.

In the Provincial process, the Provincial Crown Land Plan is prepared by the Crown Land Classification Committee, Secretary/Co-ordinator. A Provincial plan will be prepared for each duly formed Planning District, rural municipality which is preparing a development plan and for other areas as deemed necessary by the Provincial Land Use Committee or Crown Land Classification Committee. It is the intent of the Crown Land Classification Committee that all rural municipalities and Local Government Districts will have a Provincial Crown land Plan.

PLAN APPROVAL

The Crown Land Classification Committee is the approving authority for Operational Crown Land Plans and amendments. These operational plans have already been referred to the Provincial Land Use Committee for information and as a matter of procedure, full sets of Operational Crown Land Plans are forwarded to the Provincial Land Use Committee each year.

The Provincial Land Use Committee is the approving authority for Provincial Crown Land Plans and amendments.

PLAN ADMINISTRATION

For both plans, the actual administration of land use as per the plan, that is, the issuance of permits, leases, licences, easements, etc., under the legislative authority of The Crown Lands Act remains with Manitoba Natural Resources, Lands and Manitoba Agriculture, Agricultural Crown Lands and outside of the organized area involves Manitoba Northern Affairs.

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Section D. Basic Characteristics of The Two Planning Processes

In either case, responsibility for plan document administration rests with the Crown Land Classification Committee, that is, changes to the plan, recording of changes, etc., will be made by the Crown Land Classification Committee.

PLAN FORMAT

The actual plans under the two processes are very different. The Operational Crown Land Plan takes the form of a map. Each plan will cover only one rural municipality, local government district or specified unorganized area. Accompanying site plans for particular land parcels may be included.

The Provincial Crown Land Plan on the other hand is presented as a formal report consisting of a text outlining concerns, objectives and policies along with an actual classification plan. The plan may involve one or more rural municipalities, local government districts or specified unorganized areas.

PLAN REVIEW FREQUENCY

The Provincial Land Use Committee is forwarded a set of Operational Crown Land Plans each year. As a result, the frequency of plan review by the Crown Land Classification Committee is at minimum once yearly. Bloc Planning Committees on the other hand shall continually review plans as a matter of procedure. However, as a minimum, Bloc Planning Committees shall review the plan once yearly.

The Provincial Crown Land Plan will be reviewed at such time as the Provincial Land Use Committee or the Crown Land Classification Committee considers it necessary or when a Planning District Board is reviewing its Development Plan or 5 years after the coming into effect of the plan or from the last review, as the case may be.

PLAN CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

The Operational Crown land plans use the Crown land Operational Classification System in the preparation of the plan. This system is a detailed classification system which specifies the use, intensity of use and development which may occur on Crown land.

The Provincial plan uses the Provincial Crown land Classification System which has general classifications which allow for a range of uses, intensity of uses and development within a category. The generalized classifications are by definition composed of a number of specified operational codes unique to that particular generalized category.

PLANS IN EFFECT

Because a Provincial Crown Land Plan will be prepared for each Planning District and rural municipality preparing a development plan or when the Provincial Land Use Committee or the Crown Land Classification Committee deems it necessary for a particular area, there will be in effect two Crown Plans, an Operational Crown Land Plan and the Provincial Crown Land Plan. In other areas, only the Operational Crown Land Plan will be in effect.

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Chapter **VII. CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE PLANNING PROCESS**

Section **D. Basic Characteristics of The Two Planning Processes**

Where both plans exist, there must be no conflicts between them. It is the responsibility of the Crown Land Classification Committee to ensure that these two plans are consistent. Should there be any conflict, the Provincial Crown Land Plan has precedence.

Any changes to the Provincial Plan will require a corresponding and simultaneous change to the associate Operational Plan (a direct result of the relationship between the two classification systems). On the other hand, changes may be made to the Operational Plan which may not require a corresponding change to the Provincial Plan. This will occur where the change is made within the range of the generalized classification.

Where a change to an Operational Plan is recommended which would result in a change to the Provincial Plan, before the operational plan change can be approved, approval must first be received for the required change to the Provincial Plan.

PLAN REVIEW MECHANISM

One of the principal characteristics of any planning process is its review phases. It is here also that the greatest difference between the two processes is apparent.

For the Interdepartmental Operational Planning Process the review mechanism is rather simple. Bloc Planning Committees prepare the Operational Plans and forward them to the Crown Land Classification Committee for approval. As all areas have plans which have already been approved, the review stage is limited to the yearly review of amendments by the Crown Land Classification Committee. Where the Crown Land Classification Committee deems it appropriate, review of the Operational Plan may occur with the local Council.

The Provincial Crown Land Planning Process is more complex and has two review mechanisms. Where there is an established Planning District or R.M. preparing a development plan under The Planning Act, the Crown Land Classification Committee's review is linked to the review procedure for the Development Plan. In such a case the Provincial Crown land Plan will be reviewed by: Bloc Planning Committee, Interdepartmental Planning Board Departments and Agencies, Planning District Board, Council and the General Public, (if the District Board agrees to include the Crown Plan as part of their plan document). Where no development plan is being prepared but the Crown Land Classification Committee or the Provincial Land Use Committee deems it necessary that a Provincial Crown Plan be prepared, the review mechanism is as follows: Bloc Planning Committee, Interdepartmental Planning Board and Local Council. In either case the Provincial Land Use Committee will review and approve the plan.

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Chapter VII. CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE PLANNING PROCESS

Section D. Basic Characteristics of The Two Planning Processes

TABLE VII-1 Basic characteristics of the Interdepartmental Operational and the Provincial Crown Land Planning Processes.

CHARACTERISTICS	INTERDEPARTMENTA OPERATIONAL PLANNING PROCESS	PROVINCIAL CROWN LAND PLANNING PROCESS
1. Plan Name	Operational Crown Land Plan	Provincial Crown Land Plan
2. Responsibility for Plan Document Administration	Crown Land Classification Committee	Crown Land Classification Committee
3. Planning Areas	All areas have an Operational plan.	For each Planning District and municipality preparing a development plan at minimum; prepared by Crown Land Classification Committee, Secretary/ Coordinator.
4. Approving Authority for Plan and plan amendments	Crown Land Classification Committee (Forwarded to Provincial Land Use Committee for information).	Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet
5. Administration of Land Use as per Plan	Manitoba Natural Resources, Lands and Manitoba Agriculture, Agriculture, Crown Lands and Manitoba Northern Affairs, as per the Crown Lands Act.	Manitoba Natural Resources, Lands, and Manitoba Agriculture, Agriculture Crown Lands and Manitoba Northern Affairs, as per the Crown Lands Act.
6. Plan Format	Map only - generally for one rural municipality, local government district or specified unorganized area	Formal report consisting of text with maps outlining concerns, objective and policies. Covers one or more rural municipality, local government district or specified unorganized area.
7. Frequency of Plan Review	Once yearly - January of each year	From time to time but not later than: a) such time as the Provincial Land Use Committee or the Crown Land Classification Committee considers it necessary or b) when a Planning District Board is reviewing its Development Plan, or c) 5 years after the coming into effect of the plan or from the last review, as the case may be
8. Type of Land Use Classification Coding System*	Crown Land Operational Classification System specific as to use, intensity of use and development and time considerations	Provincial Crown Land Classification System - allows for a range of uses, intensity of use and development and time considerations.
9. Reviewed by and Concurrence Sought for Plans and Plan Amendments	Local Council when directed by the Crown Land Classificaton Committee. The Bloc Planning Committee if the amendment is not originated by the BPC	A. Interdepartmental Planning Board Departments and Agencies B. Local Council and/or Planning District Board C. General Public when plan is appended to a Municipal Development Plan.
10. Intent of Plan	Administrative	Statement of Provincial Policy

*Type of Land Use Classification - coding systems - The Crown land operational Classification system is the basic system for all the Crown land plans. The Provincial system has been developed from this operational system. In the Provincial system each code is by definition a specified range of operational codes Thus, for every operational code there is one and only one Provincial code, while the Provincial code may have any number of specified operational codes.

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Chapter VIII. CROWN LAND OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Section A. Introduction

The Crown land operational classification system is the coding system which is used in the preparation of Operational Crown Land Plans. The system is intended to be used on the quarter section basis but is flexible enough to be used for smaller areas and for block areas, that is areas larger than a quarter section. The coding system dictates on a quarter section basis not only the land use, but also the intensity of use, the amount of development (that is, the amount of clearing which can take place), and the length of time the Crown land can be committed via various legal instruments (such as leases, permits, contracts, etc.). These land use classifications are supplemented by land management guidelines which address site specific and physical factors as required; with the entire process within a stated planning framework and consistent with approved procedures.

The system is open ended and allows for additional codes to be added upon approval by the Crown Land Classification Committee.

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Section B. Operational Crown Land Use Codes

Order-in-Council Designations

Community Pastures	CP
Provincial Parks	PP
Provincial Forests	PF
Wildlife Management Areas	WW
Ecological Reserves	ER
Special Forest Area	SF

Other

Site plan filed	SP
Project Area	PJ
Urban Use	UU
Utility Sites	UT
Timber Removal Priority	X
Significant Shoreland	O
Wild rice	Q

Flooding

Subject to general flooding	F1
Subject to the 100 year flood	F2
Subject to the 10 year flood	F3
Subject to the 5 year flood	F4

Land Use Descriptions and Code	No. Agric	No Development - Yearly Use Only				No Development - Yearly Use Only Manager Approval Required			
		Hay	Grazing	Hay/ Grazing	Cultivation	Hay	Grazing	Hay/ Grazing	Cultivation
Forest Management (A)	A1	A2	A3	A4	N/A	A6	A7	A8	N/A
Outdoor Recreation (B)	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9
Wildlife (C)	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9
Mineral Extraction (D)	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9
Water Management (E)	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E9
Unique/Rare Sites (G)	G1								
Natural Lands		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
a) Erosion Prone/ (J) Fragile/and Hazard Lands	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9
b) Bedrock (K)	K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6	K7	K8	K9
c) Marsh/Swamp/ Bog/Fen (M)	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9
Development Reserve (N)	N1	N2	N3	N4	N5	N6	N7	N8	N9
Fisheries (T)	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9
Intensive Uses									
a) Agricultural (AM)		AM2	AM3	AM4	AM5	AM6	AM7	AM8	AM9
b) Forestry (FM)	FM1	FM2	FM3	FM4	FM5	FM6	FM7	FM8	FM9
c) Recreation (RM)	RM1	RM2	RM3	RM4	RM5	RM6	RM7	RM8	RM9
d) Mineral (MM)	MM1	MM2	MM3	MM4	MM5	MM6	MM7	MM8	MM9
e) Wildlife/ (WM) Fisheries	WM1	WM2	WM3	WM4	WM5	WM6	WM7	WM8	WM9
f) Other (XM)	XM1	XM2	XM3	XM4	XM5	XM6	XM7	XM8	XM9

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Land Use Descriptions		Agricultural No Time Restriction	Agricultural - No Time Restriction Joint Decision For		Agricultural Yearly Use Only
			Clearing	Drainage	
HAY and GRAZING					
- No development restrictions		1a	N/A	1c	1d
- Providing 40 acres of native woody vegetative remain, the amount of development allowed is	120A	2a	2b	2c	2d
	100A	3a	3b	3c	3d
	80A	4a	4b	4c	4d
	60A	5a	5b	5c	5d
	40A	6a	6b	6c	6d
- No development allowed		7a	N/A	7c	7d
- Improvement of "Go Back" Fields allowed		8a	8b	8c	8d
HAY ONLY					
- No development restrictions		1g	N/A	1i	1j
- Providing 40 acres of native woody vegetative remain, the amount of development allowed is	120A	2g	2h	2i	2j
	100A	3g	3h	3i	3j
	80A	4g	4h	4i	4j
	60A	5g	5h	5i	5j
	40A	6g	6h	6i	6j
- No development allowed		7g	N/A	7i	7j
- Improvement of "Go Back" Fields allowed		8g	8h	8i	8j
GRAZING, HAY and CULTIVATION					
- No development restrictions		1n	N/A	1q	1r
- Providing 40 acres of native woody vegetation remain, the amount of development is allowed	120A	2n	2p	2q	2r
	100A	3n	3p	3q	3r
	80A	4n	4p	4q	4r
	60A	5n	5p	5q	5r
	40A	6n	6p	6q	6r
- No development allowed		7n	N/A	7q	7r
- Improvement of "Go Back" Fields allowed		8n	8p	8q	8r
CULTIVATION ONLY					
- No development restrictions		1u	N/A	1w	1x
- Providing 40 acres of native woody vegetative remain, the amount of development allowed is	120A	2u	2v	2w	2x
	100A	3u	3v	3w	3x
	80A	4u	4v	4w	4x
	60A	5u	5v	5w	5x
	40A	6u	6v	6w	6x
- No development allowed		7u	N/A	7w	7x
- Improvement of "Go Back" Fields allowed		8u	8v	8w	8x

SPECIAL BLOCK CODES (To be used only with approval of the C.L.C.C.)

- Agriculture leasable, 60 acres may be cleared per quarter providing 40 acres of native woody vegetation remain. Location of clearing by joint decision.

OR

- Up to 120 acres may be cleared per quarter, on 2 quarters providing 40 acres of native woody vegetation remain per quarter. Maximum clearing on remaining quarter in the block is 60 acres per quarter provided 40 acres of native woody vegetation remain per quarter and not to exceed the total intent of the 60 acres code per quarter. Once allowable clearing has been reached, the remaining undeveloped quarters shall be designated code 7a. Location of clearing by joint decision.

Z1

- Agriculture leasable, 80 acres may be cleared provided that 40 acres of native woody vegetation remain per quarter.

OR

- Up to 120 acres may be cleared per quarter section on 2 quarters providing 40 acres of native woody vegetation remain per quarter. Maximum clearing in remaining quarters in block is 80 acres per quarter providing 40 acres of native woody vegetation remain per quarter and not to exceed the total intent of the 80 acre code per quarter. Once allowable clearing has been reached, the remaining undeveloped quarters shall be designated code 7a.

Z2

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AGRICULTURAL USE – identifies Crown lands for present use or future use as pasture, both improved and native, and as cropland, (including paddy production). Normal activities include grazing, haying and cultivation. For purposes of this classification these land uses are termed extensive agricultural use, for intensive uses see Intensive Uses, Agriculture.

COMMUNITY PASTURE – Agricultural grazing land set aside and designated for community use for grazing purposes by Order-in-Council. The Pastures are operated by the Federal P.F.R.A. Program.

MANAGER APPROVAL REQUIRED – requires that before allocation and/or any advertising by Manitoba Agriculture, Agricultural Crown Lands, the appropriate manager (Forester, Land Manager, or Park Planner, Geologist, Biologist, etc.) must be contacted specifically regarding these lands. No action can be taken without his/her approval.

DEVELOPMENT – the carrying out of construction, erection or placing of any building or excavation or other operation on, over or under land or the making of any change in the use or intensity of use of any land or building or premises. This includes clearing, drainage, breaking, seeding, spraying, etc., (except fencing and those rights prescribed under a given lease – wells, dugouts, corrals, shelter, etc.).

DEVELOPMENT RESERVE – Crown land areas with potential for more intensive use, however, limited access, low demand, need for extensive capital infrastructure (drainage), new technology or low service infrastructure requires that use be restricted at this time.

ECOLOGICAL RESERVE – Crown land designated under An Act Respecting Crown Lands or the Ecological Reserves Act.

FISHERIES – means Crown land identified as being significant or critical fish habitat, i.e. stocked ponds, spawning grounds and nursery, rearing, food supply and migration areas on which fish depend, directly or indirectly, in order to carry out their life process. The area to be identified and coded fisheries includes not only that portion of the water body critical as fish habitat but also the immediate surrounding land (buffer) necessary to protect the habitat. The size of the area including buffer area to be coded fisheries shall depend on the physical nature of the site and the adjacent or allowable uses of the shoreland.

FLOOD – a temporary rise in flows or water levels of a water course or waterbody that results in inundation of areas not ordinarily covered by water.

a) 100 Year Flood – a flood which can be expected to occur, on the average, once in 100 years, or a flood which has a one percent chance of being equalled or exceeded in any year.
b) 10 Year Flood – a flood which can be expected to occur, on the average, once in 10 years, or a flood which has a 10 percent chance of being exceeded in any year.
c) 5 Year Flood – a flood which can be expected to occur, on the average, once in 5 years, or a flood which has a 20 percent chance of being equalled or exceeded in any year

FOREST MANAGEMENT – areas of Crown forest land administered under sustained yield management and includes uncultivated land on which trees or shrubs are growing or standing.

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INTENSIVE USES –

a) Agriculture – Crown land presently being used or identified for future use as; beekeeping, dugouts, feedlots, herb farms, piggeries, veterinarian clinics, haying cabins, gardens, farm residences and associated buildings, outside of unincorporated and incorporated cities, towns and villages.

b) Forestry – Crown land presently being used or identified for future use as; tree nurseries, experimental plantations, wood piling areas, sawmill sites, education and research, forestry sample plots, etc., outside of unincorporated and incorporated cities, towns and villages.

c) Recreation – Crown land presently being used or identified for future use as; campgrounds, tourist lodges, camps, shooting lodges, hunting cabins, marinas, playgrounds, cottages, Golf and Country Clubs, motorcycle trails, public beaches, etc., outside of unincorporated and incorporated cities, towns and villages. These lands generally have a high suitability for intensive development and use.

d) Mineral – Crown lands presently being used or identified for future use as; aggregate stock pile areas, processing sites, drilling sites and oil wells and associated sites, petroleum storage tanks, etc., outside of unincorporated and incorporated cities, towns and villages.

e) Wildlife/Fisheries – Crown lands presently being used or identified for future use as; fish hatchery sites, fish stations, packing sheds, trapping cabins, mink ranching, education and research sites, etc., outside of unincorporated and incorporated cities, towns and villages.

f) Other – Crown lands presently being used or identified for future use as; garbage dumps, nuisance grounds, air strips, boat docks-houses-ramps-launches, water supplies, military reserves, penitentiaries, residential trailer parks, non-farm rural residential, town halls, community centers, athletic grounds, community clubs, churches, missions, graveyards, oil tank storage areas, refineries, business establishments, etc., outside of unincorporated and incorporated cities, towns and villages.

JOINT DECISION – decision of the Bloc Planning Committee is required.

MINERAL EXTRACTION – Crown land presently being mined, to be mined in the near future or land with deposits which will eventually be mined.

MULTIPLE CODING – multiple coding is the technique used to assign more than one code to a parcel of Crown land. The codes which may be assigned need not be complementary.

See Explanations and Interpretation Section for implementation of multiple coding.

NATURAL LANDS – Crown land coded under this category include those areas identified as best kept from development. Generally, these areas are to remain as they occur in nature.

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a) Erosion Prone/Fragile/Hazard Lands – Crown land which are prone to instability, will erode through run-off or wind action including lands which have been identified as being important because they are fragile in nature and are land forms which require protection if they are to maintain their characteristics; e.g., slopes greater than 31%, sand dunes.

b) Bedrock – Crown land which have extensive outcropping of bedrock, very shallow soils over bedrock, or a degree of stoniness which restricts use. Includes uneconomical surface gravel and sand deposits.

c) Marsh, Swamp, Bog, Fen – Poorly drained Crown land whose site characteristics preclude intensive use at the present time.

i) Marsh – tract of soft, wetland usually low lying and partly or completely under water, has herbaceous vegetation rather than trees.

ii) Swamp – tract of low lying wooded area which is intermittently saturated; dampness due to poor drainage, wood is not of commercial value.

iii) Bog – a peat-covered or peat-filled area, generally with a high water table – peat is not of commercial value at this time.

iv) Fen – a peat-covered or peat-filled area, with a high water table, which is usually at the surface – peat is not of commercial value at this time.

NON-CONFORMING USE – is an existing use or legal commitment which was in place prior and is contrary to the approved land use classification code. The existing non-conforming use is accepted for the short term (e.g., a lifetime lease) but is inappropriate for the long term. The approved land use classification code will be enforced at the earliest possible opportunity with a minimum of negative social impact. Thus, the land use code will be enforced upon expiration of existing commitments as defined below:

a) Where the parcel is under lease, the non-conforming use can continue until all lease rights expire. Upon surrender of the lease or cancellation of the lease, the non-conforming use will no longer be allowed.

b) Where the parcel is under permit, the non-conforming use can continue until the person holding the permit no longer wishes to renew the permit. Upon the lapsing of the permit by the permittee, the non-conforming use will no longer be allowed.

In-family transfers and farm unit transfers will be permitted subject to eligibility requirements as determined by Manitoba Agriculture policy and legislation.

All approved operational land use classification codes in place as of January of each year are considered to be the long term intended land use for determining whether an existing use of legal commitment is non-conforming.

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OUTDOOR RECREATION – recreation areas where the natural setting or resource is the principle component. These areas are generally less suitable for intensive development. Crown lands coded for outdoor recreation may allow activities such as unorganized bathing, unorganized camping, trail use, hiking.

PADDY PRODUCTION – a site which is capable of dry land cereal production and wetland crop (rice) production.

PROJECT AREA – an area of Crown land where an approved project is established or is presently under consideration.

PROVINCIAL FOREST – Crown lands designated as such in the regulations under An Act Respecting the Administration and Conservation of Forests in the Province.

SIGNIFICANT SHORELAND – that area of Crown land which may include water, wet beach, dry beach and backshore which has been identified as being of public significance. It shall include such areas approved by the Provincial Land Use Committee as requiring protection as identified through the Crown land sale program and areas identified by the planning process.

a) Wet beach – the area of beach below the normal high water mark usually outward to the 1.5 meters depth contour at normal low water.

b) Dry beach – the area of beach above the normal summer high water but normally subject to wash by highwater, or storm waves.

c) Backshore – that area extending inland from the dry beach required to support or protect the resources, uses, activities or facilities.

See Explanations and Interpretation Section for application of this code.

SITE PLAN FILED – to use this code a site plan must be filed.

SPECIAL FOREST AREA – a Crown land area designated by Order-in-Council for the purpose of forest management, timber harvest, reforestation or research, and not presently designated as Provincial Forest.

TIMBER REMOVAL PRIORITY – this code indicates parcels of valuable (marketable) timber volumes which are to be harvested prior to implementation of the land use code. Timber removal must be in accordance with the long term allowable development. Code is to be applied to vacant Crown land coded for long term agricultural use. These lands shall not be advertised by Manitoba Agriculture, Agricultural Crown Lands prior to removal of the timber as per the development code. Once the timber has been removed the code 'X' will be removed from the parcel.

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TIME

a) Agricultural No Time Restriction – means there are no concerns respecting the administration of the parcel. Agricultural Crown Lands Branch will determine the land's ultimate disposition and tenure. Therefore, lands coded with 'No time restriction' may be leased for one year, 5 years, 20 years or lifetime, or could be permitted annually – for 5 years etc. The administrative decision is the responsibility of the Manitoba Agriculture, Agricultural Crown Lands.

b) Agricultural Yearly Use Only – means the Bloc Planning Committee has some concerns and is restricting the administration of the parcel by Manitoba Agriculture, Agricultural Crown Lands, such that the administrative tenure is limited to a one year basis. Thus, Manitoba Agriculture, Agricultural Crown Lands is limited to annual permits, renewable permits and one year leases. There will be no conversion of permits to leases greater than one year.

c) Specific Time Requirements – the Bloc Planning Committee may determine that a specific time period is required, e.g., parcel available for hay only for 3 years or until 1990 etc.; the Bloc Planning Committee shall file a site plan stating all requirements deemed appropriate.

UNIQUE/RARE SITES – Crown land and/or water areas associated with (1) rare and endangered fauna and flora currently identified by the Government of Canada and relevant to Manitoba and by the Government of Manitoba as having a rare or endangered status. Species identification will be in accordance with Federal and Provincial legislation, (2) historic and archaeology sites, (3) unique significant resource sites – e.g., seed cone area. As a result of the nature of these sites no other use or development is allowed.

URBAN USE – Crown lands which are presently being used as town halls, community centers, athletic grounds, community clubs, churches, missions, graveyards, oil tank storage areas, refineries, residences, business establishments, etc., or lands which will be used for urban purposes in the future located within the boundaries of incorporated or unincorporated cities, towns and villages.

UTILITY SITES – Crown lands which are presently being used or identified for future uses such as roads, hydro transmission lines, pipelines (oil, gas, water), telephone lines, railways.

WATER MANAGEMENT – Crown lands which have been identified as being important for water management. The sites may be permanent or intermittent bodies of water. To be coded as water management the water/area must be of importance, that is, of some identifiable use: i.e., ground water recharge area, water holding area, siltation area, or having particular water management problems.

WILDLIFE – Crown lands coded under this category shall be limited in general to those areas identified as best kept from development and long term commitment to secondary uses because of their importance to wildlife as habitat. Generally these areas are to remain as they occur in nature, however, habitat improvement is not excluded. Wildlife includes non-game species such as birds, reptiles, etc. and areas of seasonal importance such as prime deer wintering areas

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WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA – a Crown land area designated as such in the regulations under An Act Respecting the Administration and Conservation of Wildlife in the Province.

WILD RICE – Crown land and water areas which are presently used or will be used in the future for purposes of wild rice management and harvesting. It does not include paddy production. Wild rice areas are not capable of sustained cereal crop production.

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Section D. Explanations and Interpretations

The following items are approved interpretations in the use and application of operational Crown land use classifications.

1. INTERPRETATION OF DEVELOPMENT

Example Situation

Land Use Code 4a: Hay and grazing, agricultural – no time restriction, providing 40 acres of native, woody vegetation remain, the amount of development allowed is 80 acres.

	IF Quarter is described as follows	THEN: Acres of bush which still can be improved	AND Acres of bush retained
1.	160 acres all native bush	80	80
2.	140 acres bush; 20 acres native meadows	80	60
3.	120 acres bush; 40 acres already cleared	40	80
4.	100 acres bush; 60 acres native meadow	60	40
5.	120 acres bush; 40 acres lake	80	40
6.	100 acres bush; 40 acres lake	60	40
7.	100 acres bush; 40 acres native meadow; 20 acres lake	60	40

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2. MULTIPLE CODING

Multiple coding is the technique used to assign more than one code to a parcel of Crown land. The codes which may be assigned need not be complementary or compatible.

The primary and secondary land uses are generally determined by the order in the code listing. Therefore the first code listed is considered the primary use followed by the secondary, tertiary, etc., land uses.

For purposes of multiple coding, simplification of the symbolization is required. For example.

	Old Code	New Multiple Code
a)	C1/A1	C/A

The numeral 1 has been dropped. However the meaning has not changed, i.e., wildlife priority/forestry secondary use: no agricultural use.

b)	C1/7a	C/7a

The numeral 1 has been dropped. The code interpretation being primary use wildlife (C) secondary use hay and grazing no development (7a). The use of the number 1 in this case was confusing and inappropriate.

c)	C2/B2	C/B2
	C4/A4	C/A4

The first numeral is eliminated. The meaning being wildlife priority (C), outdoor recreation secondary use; hay only no development, yearly use only tertiary use. Similarly for C/A4.

d) Other Examples are:

E1/8A E/8A	A1/7a A/7a
A1/C6 . . . . . A/C6	C1/B1/7a . . . C/B/7a
N1/4a N/4a	7a/J4 . . . . . 7a/J

Note wherever appropriate, the land use should be stated first i.e., codes A, B, C, D, E, while land characteristics are indicated after the land use i.e., codes J, K, M, for example.

J1/C1	C/J

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3. SIGNIFICANT SHORELANDS

Significant shorelands shall be identified by the code "O" followed by the reason for its significance, e.g., fisheries, outdoor recreation, etc.

a) Where the shoreland occurs on a quarter section where there is no agricultural, forest harvesting, recreational development etc., occurring, or being considered the area shall be coded for example:

O/B – for significant shorelands from the outdoor recreation perspective
O/C – for significant shorelands from the wildlife perspective
O/T – for significant shorelands from the fisheries perspective

b) Where the shoreland is presently under agricultural use the quarter shall be coded: O/SP. A site plan will then be prepared detailing the exact area of shoreland to be protected, for what purpose and the allowable use on the remainder of the quarter.

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Chapter **IX. PROVINCIAL CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM**

Section **A. Introduction**

The Provincial classification system has been established as a direct result of the directive from the Provincial Land Use Committee to have Crown land plans reviewed by Councils and Local planning authorities and the passing of The Planning Act which allows for the preparation of development plans by municipalities and planning districts.

Since the Crown Land Classification Committee has a planning process which utilizes the review mechanism of District Boards and Local Councils, it was deemed appropriate that the Crown land plan should be similar in form to that used in Development Plans. This necessitates the generalization of the Operational Crown Land Classification System, as it would more accurately reflect the type of zoning plans Councils and Planning Boards are familiar with. The system would also provide the opportunity for stating broad land use policy in a similar context as municipal development plans.

By definition the Provincial Crown Land Classification System is simply the generalization (placing into categories) of the codes used in the Operational Crown Land Classification System.

The application of these generalized codes within a Provincial Crown land plan states Provincial Crown land use policy.

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Section B. Provincial Crown Land Use Codes

Provincial Land Use Description	Provincial Land Use Code	Operational Land Use Codes	Operational Land Use Description
Community Pastures	CP	CP	Community Pastures
Provincial Parks	PP	PP	Provincial Parks
Provincial Forests	PF	PF	Provincial Forests
Wildlife Management Areas	WW	WW	Wildlife Management Areas
Ecological Reserves	ER	ER	Ecological Reserves
Special Forest Areas	SF	SF	Special Forest Areas
Agriculture	A	1-4a, 2-4b, 2-4c, 1-4d	Hay & Grazing
		1-4g, 2-4h, 2-4i, 1-4j	Hay Only No development restriction
		1-4n, 2-4p, 2-4q, 1-4r	Grazing, Hay, Cultivation 120-80A development
		1-4u, 2-4v, 2-4w, 1-4x	Cultivation Only
		Z2	Special Block Code Z2
		5-8a, 5-8b, 5-8c, 5-8d	Hay & Grazing
		5-8g, 5-8h, 5-8i, 5-8j	Hay only
		5-8n, 5-8p, 5-8q, 5-8r	Grazing, Hay, Cultivation 60-0A dev., go back field
		5-8u, 5-8v, 5-8w, 5-8x	Cultivation Only
		Z1	Special Code Z1
Forestry	F	A1	Forest Management Area - no agricultural use
Forestry Dominant/ Agriculture Minor	FA	A2-A4, A6-A8	Forest Management Area - no development, hay only
Outdoor Recreation	R	B1	Outdoor Recreation - no agricultural use
Outdoor Recreation Dominant/ Agriculture Minor	RA	B2-B6	Outdoor Recreation, no development, hay, hay or grazing, grazing, cultivation
Wildlife	W	C1	Wildlife - no agricultural use
Wildlife Dominant/ Agriculture Minor	WA	C2-C9	Wildlife - no development, hay, hay or grazing, grazing, cultivation
Mineral Extraction	M	D1	Mineral Extraction - no agricultural use
Mineral Extraction Dominant/ Agriculture Minor	MA	D2-D6	Mineral Extraction - no development hay, hay or grazing, grazing, cultivation
Water Management	B	E1	Water Management - no agricultural use
Water Management Dominant/ Agriculture Minor	BA	E2-9	Water Management, hay, hay or grazing, grazing, cultivation

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Provincial Land Use Description	Provincial Land Use Code	Operational Land Use Codes	Operational Land Use Description
Fisheries	C	T1	Fisheries - no agricultural use
Fisheries Dominant/ Agriculture Minor	CA	T2-T9	Fisheres, no development, hay, hay or grazing, grazing cultivation
Significant Shorelands	G	0	Significant Shorelands
Wildrice	H	Q	Wildrice
Unique - Rare Sites	Q	G1	Unique - Rare Site - no agricultural use
Natural Lands	N	J1, K1, M1	Erosion Prone/Fragile/Hazard lands, Bedrock, Marsh-Swamp-Bog-Fen; no agricultural use.
Natural Lands Dominant/ Agriculture Minor	NA	J2-9, K2-9, M2-9	Erosion Prone/Fragile/Hazard lands, Bedrock Marsh-Swamp-Bog-Fen; no development, hay, hay or grazing, grazing, cultivation
Development Reserve	D	N1	Development Reserve - no agricultural use
Development Reserve/ Agriculture Minor	DA	N2-N9	Development Reserve - no development, hay, hay or grazing, grazing, cultivation
Urban Use	U	UU	Urban Use
Project Area	PJ	PJ	Project Area
Utility Sites	UT	UT	Utility Sites
Intensive Use			Intensive Use
- Agriculture	AM	AM	- Agriculture
- Forestry	FM	FM1	- Forestry - No Agricultural Use
- Recreation	RM	RM1	- Recreation - No Agricultural Use
- Mineral	MM	MM1	- Mineral - No Agricultural Use
- Wildlife	WM	WM1	- Wildlife - No Agricultural Use
- Other	XM	XM1	- Other - No Agricultural Use
Intensive Use Dominant/ Agriculture Minor			Intensive Use - No agricultural development, hay, hay or grazing, grazing, cultivation
- Agriculture	AMA	AM2-9	- Agriculture
- Forestry	FMA	FM2-9	- Forestry
- Recreation	RMA	RM2-9	- Recreation
- Mineral	MMA	MM2-9	- Mineral
- Wildlife	WMA	WM2-9	- Wildlife
- Other	XMA	XM2-9	- Other

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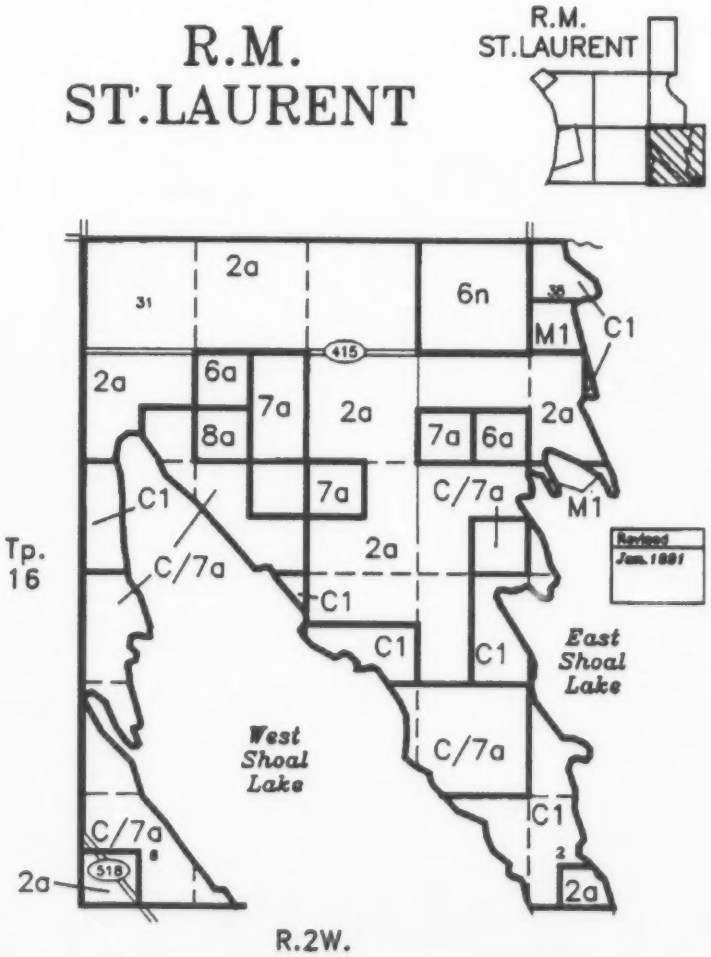
Section

The Operational Crown Land Plan is an operational, administrative plan suitable for day-to-day administration of Crown land.

There are Operational Crown Land Plans for the entire area described as Agro-Manitoba for which the Crown Land Classification Committee has responsibility. These plans have been prepared by Bloc Planning Committees and approved by the Crown Land Classification Committee.

The format for the Operational Crown Land Plan is simply a map showing the classification of Crown land using the Crown Land Operational Classification System, see below.



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The Provincial Crown Land Plan is the formal plan which is presented to Councils and District Boards.

Provincial Crown Land Plans are prepared by the Crown Land Classification Committee for every Planning District created under The Planning Act, all municipalities preparing a development plan and for those other areas deemed necessary by the Provincial Land Use Committee or the Crown Land Classification Committee. In all cases, a general format for these plans will be used and there shall be as little deviation from this format as can reasonably be achieved.

The following general report format shall be followed in the preparation of a Provincial Crown Land Plan:

Title Page
TABLE OF CONTENTS
Body of Report
I. INTRODUCTION
II. CROWN LAND PLANNING COMPONENTS
III. PLAN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES
IV. CROWN LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS
V. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS
VI. GENERAL PLAN IMPLEMENTATION
APPENDICES
MAPS

TITLE PAGE – the title page shall read as follows:

"Provincial Crown Land Plan for (name of Planning District, Municipality, Local Government District or Specified area)".

"Prepared by the Crown Land Classification Committee".

The date of the report shall also be indicated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS – the table of contents shall detail the contents of the report by chapter, page and shall list those maps and appendices contained in the report.

INTRODUCTION – the introduction chapter is a standard statement in all reports. It provides background material respecting administration of Crown land, responsibility for classifying Crown land. It reads as follows:

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INTRODUCTION

This Crown land plan classifies to various land uses the Provincial Crown lands in the [rural municipalities of ... or ... Planning District (rural municipalities of ...)].

The planning and classification of provincial Crown land in southern Manitoba is the responsibility of the Crown Land Classification Committee. This is an interdepartmental committee with representation from Manitoba Agriculture, Natural Resources, Rural Development, Environment, Energy and Mines and Northern Affairs. The Crown Land Classification Committee reports to and receives its direction from the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

The Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet approves all Provincial Crown Land Plans, including plan amendments. The Crown Land Classification Committee prepares the plan and consults with local planning authorities respecting the plan and plan amendments prior to review by the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

The Crown land plan applies only to Provincial Crown land, the jurisdiction of which remains the responsibility of the Manitoba Government. The plan does not address Federal Crown, Indian Reserve or patented lands.

CROWN LAND PLANNING COMPONENTS – this chapter outlines the basic principles in Crown land planning, classification and management. It also is a standard statement in all reports. It reads as follows:

Crown land planning is a process which is continuous and ongoing. It involves inventory of land and resources, evaluation of capability and suitability, identification of demands and needs, establishment of goals and objectives and consultation with local planning authorities.

The goals and objectives (Section III) of this Crown land plan were formulated after consideration of the Provincial Land Use Policies in conjunction with Provincial departmental sector goals and objectives. The Crown land allocation procedure, which designated the Crown lands to achieve these goals, utilized accepted basic land use planning concepts along with current Crown land management and administrative directives and guidelines.

A. PROVINCIAL LAND AND RESOURCE GOALS

The Provincial Land Use Policies form the overall framework for this plan through the guidance and direction they prescribe in the management of the Province's land resource. These policy statements identify general provincial land and resource goals.

The Provincial land and resource goals are:

1) To protect the present and future agricultural industry, to protect land for present and future food production and to foster growth and development in the agricultural industry.

2) To provide for orderly rural development and to reduce rural servicing costs by consolidating development.

3) *To safeguard scarce recreational and scenic resources and to protect existing and future recreation areas against overuse and degradation of recreational resources.*

4) *To recognize the importance of key shorelands and to protect from erosion the integrity and usefulness of this finite resource for recreation and watertable retention requirements, to ensure the viability of critical environments and to ensure the right of public access to major waterways and waterbodies.*

5) *To ensure that significant land and resource areas are not adversely affected by adjacent land uses.*

6) *To protect areas critical to the existence and maintenance of rare and endangered flora and fauna, to protect significant natural features which characterize a region and to identify, preserve and protect heritage resources.*

7) *To maintain and promote economic opportunities, ecological diversity, existing natural resource values and populations and aesthetic qualities of the rural landscape associated with renewable resource utilization.*

8) *To protect life and property from natural hazards such as flooding and erosion, to maintain the natural capacity of streams to convey flood flows and to protect existing flood control works.*

9) *To maintain a high level of service and safety on the Province's highways, to protect the provincial investment in highways and to minimize disruption to local development in the future.*

10) *To protect aggregate and quarry mineral resources and to integrate these areas into the overall planning process.*

This Crown land plan does not address provincial transportation, mineral or rural development goals. However, the plan will not preclude procurement of land for roads or limit mineral development or exploration subject to normal review and clearance procedures.

Aspects of schooling, local transportation systems, water supplies for domestic use, etc., are best addressed by local planning authorities more directly responsible for meeting local needs. Where potential conflicts in use occur or where Crown land allocations may impact on rural servicing costs, these issues will be addressed through consultation with the local authority (Council and/or Planning Board). Adjustments may then be made to the plan to address these concerns.

B. CONCEPTS

There are a number of basic concepts which are considered in the planning for Crown land. These concepts influence policy interpretation and Crown land allocation. Therefore, in optimizing Crown land and resource use and to maintain a high quality environment, the following apply:

1) *The planning of Crown land is undertaken with consideration given to local needs. This is achieved through consultation with local planning authorities and recognition of the demands identified by government departments in servicing and consulting with their respective client groups.*

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2) *Where there is significant public or private investment, the affected Crown lands are classified and allocated to uses which are in concert with or do not jeopardize the investment in either an economic or physical sense.*

3) *Current management practices on all Crown land include: the application of multiple land use principles; the protection and improvement of the land's long-term productive capacity; the minimization of erosion and other destructive processes; and the utilization of the land consistent with its inherent capabilities with due consideration given to intensive management.*

   a) *The application of a multiple land use concept, that is the utilization of Crown land and resources by competing and complementary users in both time and space require the identification of areas of compatible land uses wherever possible.*

   b) *The capability and suitability of the land and water resource base for development is considered.*

   c) *Classification of erosion-prone or relatively infertile lands to land uses which ultimately lead to a lower productivity of the land base is not acceptable.*

   d) *In general, a minimum 25 percent of each quarter section is maintained natural woody vegetation for a number of conservation purposes.*

4) *Existing land uses and land use patterns are accounted for and considered.*

5) *In general, existing non-conforming uses on Crown land are accepted and will be allowed to continue until the existing commitment expires or a suitable alternative site for the use can be found.*

6) *Except where indicated, the plan will not preclude or limit future mineral extraction or exploration on Crown lands where approved by the Provincial Government.*

7) *The right of public access to Crown land and water for the purposes of sport angling, commercial fishing, hunting, trapping, outdoor recreation pursuits and general access is maintained in accordance with such acts, regulations and contracts in effect from time to time.*

8) *Future permanent development (i.e., residences, summer homes, cottages, commercial buildings, etc.) will be assessed for hazards such as flooding, erosion or bank instability. In general, development shall be subject to the following requirements, except under special economic and social circumstances.*

   a) *All permanent development shall be located on land above the 100-year flood level. When it is not possible to estimate the 100-year flood level due to insufficient hydrometric data for the waterway, then an elevation of 1.5 metres (5.0 feet) above the high water mark will be used.*

   b) *Land which may be eroded away within a period of 50 years shall be excluded from development unless it is demonstrated that the erosion process has been halted.*

c) *Development shall not be permitted on lands subject to bank instability, landslides, or subsidence.*

d) *Use of Crown land in water power reserves, control areas and licence areas must conform to the above or must not be required for water power purposes. Approval for development and use is required from Manitoba Natural Resources, Water Resources.*

e) *In order to minimize surface water quality degradation, development and use of surface water resources shall not exceed the carrying capacity.*

9) *The plan will not restrict the Province from entering or withdrawing Crown lands for utility rights-of-way, highways, roads, drains, etc., subject to normal clearance and approval procedures.*

10) *Heritage resources (sites, structures, objects or areas of historic, architectural or archaeological significance) are located on Crown lands. Those resources identified now or in the future shall be protected from uses and activities that will endanger them. Areas containing such resources may be developed only after consultation with the Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship.*

C. *MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS*

Land management and administration does not direct land planning and land allocations but it does influence land use. Where concerns of potential land use conflict can be addressed through management and administration, remedial allocations are avoided. Some of the basic management and administrative factors which apply are:

1) *For Crown lands under agricultural use, the following apply:*

a) *The right of public access is in accordance with such acts, regulations and contracts as are in effect from time to time.*

b) *Access is guaranteed to quarry lease operations subject to compensation being negotiated relative to loss of privately owned improvements.*

c) *The right of the Province to enter a leased area and to withdraw lease rights on lands for utility rights-of-way, roads, etc., is guaranteed.*

d) *Lands having greater than nine percent slope must be maintained in native cover or permanent forage.*

e) *A buffer strip of natural vegetation from 45 to 90 metres wide must be left adjacent to all water courses and permanent waterbodies.*

f) *A buffer strip of woody vegetation not less than 45 metres in width should be retained within 90 metres of all municipal and provincial roads.*

g) *No wetland shall be drained or filled without approval.*

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h) Topsoil and leaf mat shall not be removed.

i) All livestock must be contained (i.e., fenced). Strips of bush can be cleared for fencelines on the perimeter of quarter sections or portions thereof.

Additionally, and for the purpose of management, fencelines to establish rotational grazing systems, and/or cattle access corridors can be cleared in the interior of parcels. In situations where no development is allowable, or the maximum development acreage has been reached, clearing of interior fencelines and/or corridors is permissible providing prior approval has been granted via Site Plan by the Bloc Planning Committee.

Perimeter or interior fencelines, and access corridors are not to exceed 15 metres in width, unless specifically authorized through Site Plan.

j) Merchantable timber is subject to stumpage rates if it is marketable. The Crown retains the right to issue cutting rights to the public by way of timber sale and/or timber permit to harvest timber on Crown lands. The merchantable timber is subject to the payment of stumpage rates.

k) Direct seeding of tame forage species into native sod, or sod seeding is permissible providing it conforms with the allowable development code, or has received prior approval from the Bloc Planning Committee via Site Plan in situations where the code does not allow development, or the maximum development acreage has been reached.

2) Survey monuments defining township, section and quarter section corners shall not be destroyed.

3) Water quality shall not be adversely affected by Crown land uses. Activities and intensive shoreland developments that discharge pollutants shall be restricted in their location and it may be required that precautionary safeguards which mitigate the adverse effects of pollution be incorporated into the development. These activities and developments shall meet Manitoba's Surface Water Quality Objectives. Shorelands shall be protected from excessive erosion which might affect water quality.

4) Activities such as dumping, excavation, clearing, cultivation, or excessive grazing which would accelerate or promote dangerous erosion or bank instability will be prohibited.

5) Activities that may cause pollution under normal operating conditions or by accident shall not be permitted in the groundwater pollution hazard area unless it can be proved by adequate field investigations that the proposed activities will not cause pollution of existing or potential groundwater supply in the area.

6) Groundwater consumption shall not exceed the total sustained yield of an aquifer. Wells shall be installed in a manner that will not have a detrimental effect on aquifers. Intensive development (e.g., subdivisions) and high capacity wells will be permitted only in areas where they will not cause a reduction in water supply for existing users.

7) *Lakes, streams, rivers, creeks, etc., which are identified as significant fisheries habitat areas shall be protected. The use of Crown land adjacent to these waterways and particularly spawning sites and/or nursery areas shall be controlled and managed to minimize damage to fish stocks and fish habitat from siltation, nutrient loading, disturbance and water quality degradation. Manitoba's Surface Water Quality Objectives shall be used to ensure their protection. Management of these adjacent lands shall be in accordance with approved fish habitat protection guidelines and includes but is not limited to controlling the clearing, cultivation, timber harvesting, and development of sites to the water's edge, maintaining or creating natural vegetation buffers of varying widths as required.*

8) *Sewage effluent discharges shall meet provincial standards. Flows required to flush and dilute waste waters and protect fish stocks shall be encouraged.*

9) *Stream crossings shall not adversely affect fish habitat or populations. Where crossings may affect fish habitat, the crossing should be designed and constructed with reference to "Recommended Fish Protection Procedures for Stream Crossings in Manitoba" prepared by Manitoba Natural Resources.*

PLAN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES – this chapter of the plan outlines the basic land and resource goals and objectives for Crown land which are basic to all areas of the Province. Their relevance to each area under consideration must be evaluated. The "Comment" segment in the following example is extracted from the Virden-Wallace Planning District Provincial Crown Land Plan.

The goals and objectives outlined for Crown lands are basic to all areas of the Province. The degree to which these goals may be achieved or the economic or social impact they have will be determined by the amount of Crown land in a particular area, its dispersal, its capability and suitability for use and development, present land use, demands and commitments. By sector, the goals and objectives which this plan will address are:

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the principal land use and industry of rural Agro-Manitoba. It is the long-term interest of the Province to protect the agricultural industry. This means protecting not only the quality and the quantity of productive land, but protecting the ability of farmers to expand, diversify or change their operations in response to market demand. The principal goals are:

1) *To protect agricultural land for present and future production and to foster growth and development in the agricultural industry.*

2) *To ensure conservation of the natural resources upon which agriculture is dependent.*

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COMMENT

Agricultural capabilities on these lands, as measured by the Canada Land Inventory, range from Class 2 through Class 6. (The best lands in the District for agriculture, those of Class 2 and 3, were patented when settlement occurred.) These soils have moderate limitations caused by the cumulative effect of two or more adverse characteristics, including erosion and poor drainage.

In total, 3,246 hectares (8,020 acres) of Crown lands are designated by this plan for agricultural use. This represents 90% of the total Crown lands. 66% of the Crown lands designated for agricultural use are comprised of the Wallace Community Pasture which was organized in 1962, involving 2,140 hectares (5,289 acres). This Community Pasture was established on Class 5 lands which are only suitable for tame hay or wild forage.

Aside from the Community Pasture, the majority of the remaining 1,106 hectares (2,731 acres) of agricultural Crown lands are assigned to Forage Lease, with the balance under Cash Rental Leases. Most of these parcels also hold reservations for wildlife, and for mineral use due to the availability of fossil fuels and gravel deposits.

FISHERIES

Sports angling is a major source of recreation for Manitobans and for visitors to the province. It also provides jobs and revenue to the retail, hospitality and manufacturing enterprises which serve them. Commercial fishing, too, is significant in Manitoba, providing income in both the harvesting and processing sectors.

In order that these income and quality of life benefits can be sustained and enhanced, the Fisheries goals are:

1) *To recognize the need for fisheries management that will result in the greatest long-term benefit to Manitobans and ensure survival and improvement of fish stocks.*

2) *To establish and maintain a viable commercial and tourist fishing industry wherein participants can earn a reasonable return on their investment and time in a manner which minimizes disruption to traditional use of the fishery.*

3) *To maintain and enhance angling opportunities for Manitobans to meet existing and future demands.*

4) *To provide and maintain sufficient fish stocks to support subsistence fishing.*

5) *To minimize the loss and degradation of habitat due to other competing and non-competing resource uses and to improve degraded habitat.*

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COMMENT

Fisheries resources are limited within the Planning District, since most water bodies are too shallow and most streams are too intermittent to sustain permanent fish populations. Water depths are usually insufficient to overwinter fish. Existing fisheries depend on upstream watersheds and are greatly affected by nutrient loading and contamination from them.

A short section of the Assiniboine River lies within the Planning District and represents the only significant fisheries habitat within the area which supports a variety of fish species. Pipestone Creek and the downstream end of Gopher Creek offer minor angling opportunities with the occurrence of pike and white suckers. Bosshill Creek is spring-fed, and, near the intersection of PR 83 and PR 257, a private dam has been developed for trout rearing purposes.

Most of the lands covered by water are patented, and there are no Crown lands of significance for fisheries purposes in the Planning District.

FORESTRY

The forest industry in Manitoba contributes substantial socio-economic benefits through the harvesting of Crown timber and the production of forest products, goods and services. It is anticipated that in the course of the next 20 years, the forest industry will continue to grow at the rate of about two to three percent per year. It is expected that the socio-economic benefits derived from this growth will continue at the same rate.

In order that these benefits can be achieved, Manitoba's forest land must be protected from fire, insects and disease, the most productive sites retained to produce future forests, land that is presently under forest must not be further alienated to other incompatible uses, and forested lands managed in the most intensive manner possible. More specifically, the goals are:

1) *To maintain a sufficient amount of highly productive Crown lands for long-term forest management purposes. Specifically, highly productive forest lands must be set aside as provincial forests. This will allow for investment by the Province in the necessary management to ensure that such lands provide forests on a continuing and sustained basis.*

2) *To intensify the management levels of those forest lands to achieve a higher level of productivity than when managed under natural conditions. Intensified management will involve the establishment of new stands on cutover lands utilizing genetically superior seedling stock and utilizing the most up-todate stand establishment techniques. Subsequent to stand establishment, the intensity of management must be continued in a stand-tending program of forest fertilization, thinning and pruning. In instances where stand establishment has been by natural means, thinning and other silvicultural techniques will be required.*

3) *To intensify management of lands through a higher degree of protection of stands against the ravages of fire, insects and disease through enhanced fire and pest management programs. Higher levels of utilization will be required of the forest industry so that the greatest amount of fibre produced on a given area will be converted into useful forest products.*

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COMMENT

The Virden-Wallace Planning District is located within the Aspen Parkland Forest Management Section. Forest Inventory on the area was completed in 1985. Less than 5% of the area has wooded cover, which is comprised primarily of aspen bluffs along the Assiniboine River valley and other valleys and sloughs. On lands which have not been broken for agriculture, prairie grasslands predominate.

Due to the sparseness of tree cover, landowners with forested land on their holdings should consider growing trees as a crop for fuelwood and, more importantly, to provide for the control of precipitation run-off and retarding snow melt and both water and wind erosion, and to provide habitat for wildlife.

HERITAGE RESOURCES

Heritage resources are any work of nature or man that are of interest primarily for their prehistorical, historical, cultural, natural, scientific or aesthetic value including, but not limited to, artifacts, paleontological objects, prehistoric or historic sites, natural sites, structures or objects. Heritage resources are important because they embody information which is essential to an understanding and appreciation of our society. Therefore, heritage resources should be managed so that the information is not irrevocably lost.

The principal goals of heritage resource management are:

1) To identify, preserve and protect heritage resources; and

2) To encourage a public awareness and understanding of, and appreciation for heritage resources.

Heritage resources (sites, structures, objects or areas of historic, architectural or archaeological significance) are located on Crown lands. These resources identified now or in the future shall be protected from uses and activities that will endanger them. Areas containing such resources may be developed only after consultation with the Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship.

COMMENT

No archaeological, architectural, or historical resources are known to exist on Crown lands in the Planning District. However, because there have been no systematic field surveys here, it is likely that heritage resources will be identified in the future.

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OUTDOOR RECREATION AND PARKS

Outdoor recreation opportunities are essential to the high quality of life which Manitobans presently enjoy. These activities also make an important contribution to the provincial economy. The provincial government, in conjunction with other levels of government and individual and private enterprise, is an important provider of outdoor recreation opportunities. Present trends suggest that the need for this management function will continue at a high level during the 1990s.

Fundamental to the development of recreational areas is the need to maintain a harmony with natural and man-made environments. Important recreation and resource areas such as waterways and shorelands, prime wildlife habitat, and natural, cultural and historic areas will be identified and protected, with adjacent incompatible land and resource uses controlled.

The principal goals are:

1) *To provide a variety of types and amounts of outdoor recreational opportunities for the pleasure and enjoyment of the citizens of Manitoba, both now and in the future.*

2) *To identify and preserve rare, scarce, or special forms of recreation in Manitoba.*

3) *To provide suitable park area to allow and encourage the people of Manitoba to enjoy and appreciate each distinct natural landscape in the Province.*

COMMENT

The majority of lands within the Planning District are Canada Land Inventory Class 6, representing a low capability for recreation. Along the west and north side of the district, capability for recreation increases slightly to Class 5. The area lends itself to wildlife-related recreational opportunities and those based upon the variations of landscape and patterns of land use.

The Assiniboine River Valley, along the extreme northeast portion of the District, offers the greatest recreational opportunities (Class 4), providing access to the river for canoeing and fishing as well as a greater variation in topography for hiking and aesthetic value. This area is surrounded by the Wallace Community Pasture, which provides for greater tree cover and enhancement of wildlife opportunities.

A 4.56 acre site along the TransCanada, northwest of Virden (NE 06-11-26W) has been designated as the Hargrave Provincial Wayside, a highway rest stop.. A second location in the S 1/2 31-12-29W, Kirkella Information Plaza occupies 5 acres located along the TransCanada approximately 1 kilometre from the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border. This parcel is designated as a Provincial Wayside; a rest-stop and information centre at a primary provincial entry site. A third site, Kirkella Provincial Wayside (NW 22-12-29W), occupying 1.77 acres, has been closed since 1984.

One parcel of land located in 29-12-29W has been designated in this plan for outdoor recreational pursuits. Recreational value prevails due to the proximity to the Kirkella Information Plaza.

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WILDLIFE

A wide variety of wildlife species including birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians occupy the Manitoba environment. Wildlife has economic, cultural, and historical significance to Manitobans who value and use wildlife for food, income, recreation, education and science.

Wildlife is a renewable resource, a cornerstone to environmental health and an important indicator of environmental quality. It is incumbent upon the Province to ensure the long term viability of wildlife. Therefore, the principal goals are:

1) *To ensure the provision of wildlife resources that will result in the greatest long-term benefit to Manitobans.*

2) *To ensure that wildlife populations and their habitats are protected from irreversible damage and that subject to the effects of natural and approved man-made environmental changes, viable populations are maintained.*

3) *To maintain population levels of all wildlife species at levels sufficient to meet public demand, including but not limited to demand for; domestic use, recreational use, educational use and commercial use and to maintain, protect and enhance areas suitable for these activities.*

4) *To protect the integrity of the resource base and intended use of areas designated or proposed by the Province as wildlife management areas from incompatible and possibly damaging uses.*

5) *To mitigate, where possible, wildlife depredation damage.*

COMMENT

Most of the land in the Planning District has been patented and cleared, substantially reducing the habitat available to wildlife, especially the larger ungulates such as deer. Remaining wildlife habitat is scattered over the area as small bluffs and sloughs. In the eastern part of the District, there is more tree cover and shrub pasture, contained within the Wallace Community Pasture.

The majority of the District is designated as Class 3 for deer with the major creek valleys and tributary ravines rated as Class 2. The tree cover associated with the Community Pasture, sloughs and creek valleys have extreme importance for the winter range of deer in this Planning District.

The Canada Land Inventory rates the majority of the District as being highly productive for waterfowl, since it contains many thousands of potholes and sloughs associated with small bluffs of aspen. Continued depletion of this valuable waterfowl habitat is occurring due to draining and clearing.

Presently, there is one quarter section of Wildlife Management Area; the Two Creeks Unit of the Upper Assiniboine WMA, located on SE 22-12-27W. In total, 30% of all Crown land has been designated for wildlife purposes.

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CROWN LAND USE CLASSIFICATION – this chapter is the plan portion of the report, that is the detailing of the land use classifications. In this chapter, the actual land use classifications shall be listed and denoted by a capital letter starting at "A". At the beginning of the list shall be the Order-in-Council designations, for example:

There are eight classifications delineated for the Rural Municipality.

A. Wildlife Management Areas
B. Provincial Park
C. Agriculture
D. Wildlife Dominant – Agriculture Minor
E. Outdoor Recreation
F. Outdoor Recreation Dominant – Agriculture Minor
G. Urban Use
H. Project Areas

Next comes the discussion of each classification. There is a specific heading for each land use classification (list XI-I). Discussion of each classification occurs under three subsections: Present Condition; Concerns/Objectives; and Policies/ Guidelines.

The Present Conditions section gives a brief introduction to the Crown lands designated to this particular classification, more particularly giving the amount of land so classified.

The Concerns/Objectives section indicates briefly the principal and specific concerns related to the land use classification.

The Policies/Guidelines section outlines the principal policies/guidelines for the management, administration and use within this classification. For example:

Provincial Park – Classification PP – As shown on Map 1.

PRESENT CONDITION:

Two Provincial Park developments exist within the Planning District. Hargrave Wayside, occupying 1.8 hectares (4.6 acres) in NE 06-11-26W on the north side of the TransCanada Highway, functions as a highway rest stop. Kirkella Information Plaza, occupying 2 hectares (5 acres) in S 1/2 31-12-29W, on the south side of the TransCanada Highway, functions as a rest-stop and informational site. Kirkella Information Plaza is a primary provincial entry node, being approximately 1 kilometre from the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border.

Kirkella Provincial Wayside, occupying 1.77 acres in NW 22-12-29W was closed in 1984 with the land now remaining vacant.

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CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal objective is to provide facilities for the convenience and enjoyment of the motoring public, and rest stops for the travelling tourist.

This classification identifies those lands which have been designated Provincial Park.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

3. *Provincial Park – PP*

The management of Hargrave and Kirkella Wayside Parks and Kirkella Information Plaza are the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources, Parks Branch. The management of these Parks shall be guided by the following:

3a. The Province of Manitoba will maintain its at these Parkss for the use and enjoyment of the local, provincial and travelling public, consistent with existing and future park plans.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS – this chapter is a standard statement in all reports. This chapter reads:

The Crown land plan identifies the major classification for Crown land. There may be other site-specific uses which are not indicated in the plan. Recognition of this fact is important as some specific allocation, (residences, for example) may not be indicated but are nonetheless protected by the very nature of the legal commitment to individuals through the leasing and permitting process of Crown lands.

Site-specific uses, that is, most land uses occurring on Crown land utilizing less than 16 hectares (40 acres), which are not shown in the plan, will be listed in Appendix I as considered appropriate.

GENERAL PLAN IMPLEMENTATION – this chapter is a standard statement. It reads:

PLAN APPROVAL AND REVIEW

Plan approval and subsequent approval of amendments to the plan shall be by the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

Existing policy and procedure for plan and amendment approval require consultation with local planning authorities. Additionally, full review and approval by provincial government departments and agencies through the Interdepartmental Planning Board is also required.

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Chapter **XI. PROVINCIAL CROWN LAND PLAN**

Section **A. Plan Format**

This plan shall be reviewed at such time as the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet or the Crown Land Classification Committee considers it necessary or when the Local Planning Authority is reviewing its Development Plan or 5 years after coming into effect of the plan or from the last review, as the case may be.

The Crown Land Classification Committee is responsible for ensuring that future plan reviews, proposed amendments and classification appeals are processed and implemented as per approved policy and procedure.

LAND USE IMPLEMENTATION

The land use intent as outlined in this Provincial Crown Land Plan shall be carried out through the application of the "Interdepartmental Operational Crown Land Plan" prepared for the area.

Operational Crown Land Plans are prepared, amended and approved by the Crown Land Classification Committee. Appeals to Operational Plans shall also be directed to the Crown Land Classification Committee, with the Provincial Land Use Committee being the final authority.

These Operational Plans shall:

a) be consistent with and carry out the intent of this Plan, and

b) identify in map format the permitted uses and intensity of use for the parcels of Crown land in the area.

The approval of this Provincial Crown Land Plan does not require the Province of Manitoba to undertake any proposal therein suggested or outlined but no undertaking or development within the plan area affected by this Crown land plan shall be carried out that is inconsistent or at variance with the proposals or policies set out in this Crown land plan.

LAND USE ADMINISTRATION

The use of Crown land is administered through instruments such as leases, permits, contracts, agreements, etc., which are issued by the Crown to individuals, corporations, etc., or declared by the Crown through Orders-in-Council.

Most of the Crown land outside of Order-in-Council areas (i.e., Crown land not included in Community Pastures, Provincial Parks, Provincial Forests, and Wildlife Management Areas) is administered under the authority of the Crown Lands Act. This Act is administered by Manitoba Natural Resources, Lands, with certain specified sections being the responsibility of Manitoba Agriculture, Agricultural Crown Lands.

These contracts, leases, permits, agreements, etc., must be in conformity with this Plan and the Interdepartmental Operational Crown Land Plan.

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Chapter XI. PROVINCIAL CROWN LAND PLAN

Section B. Standard Wording for Crown Land Use Classification Headings

LIST XI – STANDARD WORDING FOR CROWN LAND USE CLASSIFICATION HEADINGS

Community Pastures: Classification CP – As shown on Map # .

Provincial Parks: Classification PP – As shown on Map # .

Provincial Forests: Classification PF – As shown on Map # .

Wildlife Management Areas: Classification WW – As shown on Map # .

Ecological Reserves: Classification ER – As shown on Map # .

Special Forest Areas: Classification SF – As shown on Map # .

Agriculture: Classification A – As shown on Map # .

Forestry: Classification F – As shown on Map # .

Forestry Dominant – Agriculture Minor: Classification FA – As shown on Map # .

Outdoor Recreation: Classification R - As shown on Map # .

Outdoor Recreation Dominant – Agriculture Minor: Classification RA – As shown on Map # .

Wildlife: Classification W – As shown on Map # .

Wildlife Dominant – Agriculture Minor: Classification WA – As shown on Map # .

Mineral Extraction: Classification M – As shown on Map # .

Mineral Extraction Dominant – Agriculture Minor: Classification MA – As shown on Map # .

Water Management: Classification B – As shown on Map # .

Water Management Dominant – Agriculture Minor: Classification BA – As shown on Map # .

Fisheries: Classification C – As shown on Map # .

Fisheries Dominant – Agriculture Minor: Classification CA – As shown on Map # .

Significant Shorelands: Classification G – As shown on Map # .

Wild Rice: Classification H – As shown on Map # .

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Section **B. Standard Wording for Crown Land Use Classification Headings**

Unique – Rare Sites: Classification Q – As shown on Map # .

Natural Lands: Classification N – As shown on Map # .

Natural Lands Dominant – Agriculture Minor: Classification NA – As shown on Map # .

Development Reserve: Classification D – As shown on Map # .

Development Reserve Dominant – Agriculture Minor: Classification DA – As shown on Map # .

Urban Use: Classification U – As shown on Map # .

Project Area: Classification PJ – As shown on Map # .

Utility Sites: Classification UT - As shown on Map # .

Agriculture Intensive Use: Classification AM – As shown on Map # .

Forestry Intensive Use: Classification FM – As shown on Map # .

Recreation Intensive Use: Classification RM – As shown on Map # .

Mineral Intensive Use: Classification MM – As shown on Map # .

Wildlife Intensive Use: Classification WM – As shown on Map # .

Other Intensive Use: Classification XM – As shown on Map # .

Agriculture Intensive Use Dominant – Agriculture Minor: Classification AMA – As shown on Map # .

Forestry Intensive Use Dominant – Agriculture Minor: Classification FMA – As shown on Map # .

Recreation Intensive Use Dominant – Agriculture Minor: Classification RMA – As shown on Map # .

Mineral Intensive Use Dominant – Agriculture Minor: Classification MMA – As shown on Map # .

Wildlife Intensive Use Dominant – Agriculture Minor: Classification WMA – As shown on Map # .

Other Intensive Use Dominant – Agriculture Minor: Classification XMA – As shown on Map # .

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Section **C. Maps and Appendices**

1. MAP

Each plan shall have a map titled "Provincial Crown Land Plan" and it shall be dated.

This map will illustrate the location of all Crown land in the area and identify its classification.

The map may be located within the body of the text or in a pocket at the rear of the plan. The map shall be of such a scale as to be easily readable.

2. APPENDICES

There are two Appendices for each plan.

Appendix 1. Site Specific Crown Land Classification. As mapping scale may not allow the illustration of small site specific uses of Crown land, these are listed in Appendix 1. It shall consist of a table labelled as follows

Location	Size	Classification

Appendix 2. Record of Amendments

All future amendments to the plan are to be appended here.

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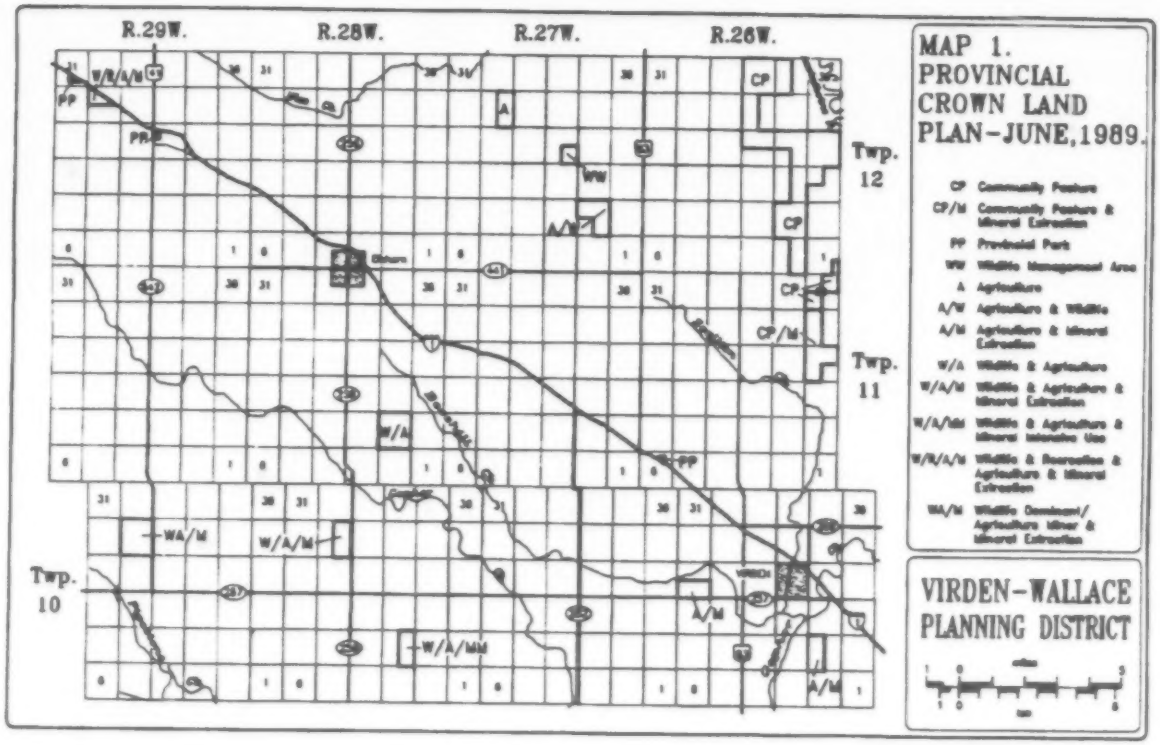
Chapter XI. PROVINCIAL CROWN LAND PLAN

Section C. Maps and Appendices



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Chapter XII. CROWN LAND PLANS AND SPECIFIC LAND USES

Section A. Introduction

The Crown Land Classification Committee, through its provincial planning process, delineates Crown lands into sectorial land use zones, e.g. agriculture and forestry. Similarly, the Committee's Operational Crown Land Plan, while more detailed, only defines allowable uses which are consistent with the sectors (e.g. in the Agriculture Sector, operational land uses allowed are haying, grazing, and cultivation).

The spectrum of land uses, however, is infinite. Additional guidance is required to indicate which other uses, not specific to the use sector or operational classification, will be allowed; which uses are not allowed, and which must be considered on their own merits given their impact on the site and surrounding area.

Clarifying which other uses are acceptable in each sectorial and operational land use zone, and clarifying land use decision-making authority;

1) will simplify the consultation, review and approval process for proposed land uses. Such benefits as reduced processing time and reduced paperwork will occur to Land Administrators, commenting agencies, and

2) will simplify the Provincial Crown Land Plan amendment process. This will also reduce paperwork and review time of the Interdepartmental Planning Board members, Bloc Planning Committees, Crown Land Classification Committee and the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

The overall result will be more comprehensive Crown land use plans which should provide local municipal authorities and all government staff and Crown agencies with a complete understanding of Provincial Crown land use intent and direction. It will assist all organizations in assessing and integrating their own plans and programs which may be impacted by the use of Crown lands.

The methodology is to be employed in determining the eligibility of specific land uses for approval on Crown lands under the various land use codes.

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Section B. Sectorial Land Use Zones

There are nine basic sectorial land use zones in the C.L.C.C.'s planning and land classification system; agriculture, forestry, outdoor recreation, intensive recreation, wildlife, mineral extraction, water management, fishery and natural lands.

Eight of the zones have been divided into two sub-zones; one of which also permits a defined level of agricultural activity. Each sub-zone is characterized by a standard set of operational Crown land use classifications (codes) which define the range of land use activity allowed in the sub-zone (Table 1).

In addition to the 17 zones/sub-zones, there are a number of order-in-council land designations which govern land use, along with a few special classifications. The administration of order-in-council areas (Community Pastures, Provincial Parks, Provincial Forests, Wildlife Management Areas, Ecological Reserves and Special Forest Areas) is generally outside within the authority of the C.L.C.C. The use of these areas is governed by the order-in-council establishing the area, approved area plans, legislation, regulations and agreements between departments on multiple use and acceptable uses. There are seven special classifications, whose acceptable uses are determined as indicated in Table 1.

TABLE 1: PROVINCIAL LAND USE SECTORIAL ZONES AND SPECIAL CLASSIFICATIONS

SECTORIAL ZONES, SUB-ZONES AND SPECIAL CLASSIFICATIONS	PROVINCIAL CODE	OPERATIONAL CODE	LAND USES, POLICY AND GENERAL ACTIVITY
A. AGRICULTURE			
1. Agriculture	A	1–8, a, b, c, d, g, h, i, j, n, p, q, r, u, v, w, x	Hay, Grazing, Cultivation, 100-0% clearing, depending on operational code
B. FOREST MANAGEMENT			
2. Forestry	F	A1	Forest management, timber harvesting, Reforestation, Afforestation
3. Forestry Dominant/Agriculture Minor	FA	A2–4; A6–8	As above, plus minor haying, grazing as defined by operation code, no agricultural land clearing
C. RECREATION – GENERAL			
4. Outdoor Recreation	R	B1	Open space, unorganized bathing, camping, hiking
5. Outdoor Recreation Dominant/ Agriculture Minor	RA	B2–9	As above plus minor haying, grazing, cultivation as defined by operational code, no agricultural land clearing

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Section B. Sectorial Land Use Zones

TABLE 1: PROVINCIAL LAND USE SECTORIAL ZONES AND SPECIAL CLASSIFICATIONS continued

SECTORIAL ZONES, SUB-ZONES AND SPECIAL CLASSIFICATIONS	PROVINCIAL CODE	OPERATIONAL CODE	LAND USES, POLICY AND GENERAL ACTIVITY
D. RECREATION DEVELOPMENT			
6. Recreation Intensive Use	RM	RM1	Cottaging, resort and tourist developments
7. Recreation Intensive Use Dominant/ Agriculture Minor	RMA	RM2-9	As above plus minor haying, grazing, cultivation as defined by operational code, no agricultural land clearing
E. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT			
8. Wildlife	W	C1	Wildlife habitat and population management and protection
9. Wildlife Dominant/Agriculture Minor	WA	C2-9	As above plus minor haying, grazing, cultivation as defined by operational code, no agricultural land clearing
F. MINERAL DEVELOPMENT			
10. Mineral Extraction	M	D1	Mining, exploration
11. Mineral Extraction Dominant/ Agriculture Minor	MA	D2-9	As above plus minor haying, grazing, cultivation as defined by operational code, no agricultural land clearing
G. WATER MANAGEMENT			
12. Water Management	B	E1	Reservoirs, catchment and retention ponds
13. Water Management Dominant/ Agriculture Minor	BA	E2-9	As above plus minor haying, grazing, cultivation as defined by operational code, no agricultural land clearing
F. FISHERIES MANAGEMENT			
14. Fisheries	C	T1	Fisheries habitat and population management and protection
15. Fisheries Dominant/Agriculture Minor	CA	T2-9	As above plus minor haying, grazing, cultivation as defined by operational code, no agricultural land clearing

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Section B. Sectorial Land Use Zones

TABLE 1: PROVINCIAL LAND USE SECTORIAL ZONES AND SPECIAL CLASSIFICATIONS continued

SECTORIAL ZONES, SUB-ZONES AND SPECIAL CLASSIFICATIONS	PROVINCIAL CODE	OPERATIONAL CODE	LAND USES, POLICY AND GENERAL ACTIVITY
I. NATURAL AREAS			
16. Natural Lands	N	J1, K1, M1	Protection, no development, no land clearing
17. Natural Lands Dominant/ Agriculture Minor	NA	J2–9; K2–9, M2–9	As above plus minor haying, grazing, cultivation as defined by operational code, no agricultural land clearing
J. ORDER-IN-COUNCIL AREAS			
18. Community Pastures	CP	CP	Agriculture
19. Provincial Parks	PP	PP	Recreation
20. Provincial Forests	PF	PF	Forest Management
21. Wildlife Management Areas	WW	WW	Wildlife Management
22. Ecological Reserves	ER	ER	Preservation, Research
23. Special Forest Area	SF	SF	Forest Management
K. SPECIAL CLASSIFICATIONS			
24. Urban Use	U	UU	Uses allowed defined by municipal, city, village, town planning scheme
25. Unique-Rare Sites	Q	G1	Preservation, Protection
26. Utility Sites	UT	UT	Roads, drains, dams, transmission lines, pipelines, telephone facilities, railways
27. Wild Rice	H	Q	Wild rice harvesting, seeding
28. Project Area	PJ	PJ	Uses allowed defined by nature of project and project terms of reference
29. Development Reserve	D	N1	Holding Zone
30. Development Reserve/Agriculture Minor	DA	N2–9	As above, plus minor haying, grazing, cultivation as defined by operational code, no agricultural land clearing

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Chapter **XII. CROWN LAND PLANS AND SPECIFIC LAND USES**

Section **C. Land Use Compatibility By Sub-Zone**

About 140 land uses have been identified and catalogued under the following headings:

1. Agriculture Special Uses
2. Commercial Uses
3. Residential Uses
4. Recreational Special Uses
5. Light Industrial and Harvesting Uses
6. Heavy Industrial Uses
7. Utility and Community Service Uses
8. Domestic Uses

Each specific use has been assessed as to its general compatibility with each of the 17 sub-zones. Appendix 1 indicates whether that use is, in general;

1. **PERMISSIBLE** – the use is generally compatible, complimentary or acceptable within the sub-zone.
2. **CONTROLLED DEVELOPMENT PERMISSIBLE** – the use is generally compatible, complimentary or acceptable within the sub-zone but generally involves a building or structure of a permanent nature, or may have impacts which must be addressed. Site considerations will determine whether the use will be allowed.
3. **NOT PERMITTED** – the use is not compatible, complementary or acceptable within the sub-zone.
4. **CONDITIONAL** – the use must be considered on a case-by-case basis to determine its impact, compatibility and acceptability within the sub-zone.

NOTE: Designation of a land use in Appendix 1 as "Permissible" or "Controlled Development Permissible" does not imply automatic approval, but does indicate a general compatibility, so that a simplified review procedure may be followed.

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Section D. Temporary and Interim Land Uses

TEMPORARY LAND USES

Any land use may be allowed in any sub-zone provided it is of a temporary nature. A use must meet the following criteria to be considered a Temporary Land Use;

a) use is for a period of one year which may be renewed for not more than another two one-year renewals, or a specified term with no renewal options,

b) does not adversely affect the safety, health or sanitary conditions of property in the vicinity,

c) shall not be used for permanent human habitation excepting watchman, caretaker, trapper, or farmer, on a temporary basis only; i.e., not a residence, cottage, etc.

INTERIM LAND USES

Non-development land uses may be allowed in any sub-zone provided it is of an interim nature. An Interim Land Use is;

a) a use which is not under normal circumstances permitted in the zone under consideration,

b) use is allowed on a day-to-day basis for an unspecified time period with limited security of tenure (cancellation of use can occur within 30 days notice),

c) no development or permanent structures allowed; and

d) use must not degrade, or irreversibly damage the land, as assessed against long-term approved use for this land.

The purpose of Interim land Use is to allow vacant Crown land to be allocated for a purposes other than its approved long-term use, pending commitment of the land for that approved land use.

Example: A vacant parcel of Crown land, classified for cottage development, may be used for haying, pending approval of a cottage subdivision.

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Section E. Zone Authorities

Zone Authorities have been designated (Table 2) to be responsible for determining whether specific proposals are acceptable for the site requested as:

1. Permissible, or,
2. Controlled Development Permissible.

The purpose of establishing Zone Authorities is to simplify the consultation, review and approval process.

Permissible and Controlled Development Permissible land uses are generally compatible with the intent of the land use zone, but this does not convey automatic approval. Such uses, however, need only to be assessed by the Zone Authorities.

Crown lands with more than one land use code shall be reviewed by the Zone Authorities for each code.

Examples:

1. A request to place beehives on a parcel of Crown land classified for agriculture (eg. Code "ln") need only be reviewed by Agricultural Crown Lands (ACL), local authority and Lands Branch.

   - If they agree, the permit/lease may be issued without any further consultation.

2. A request to place a trapper's cabin on a parcel of Crown land classified for forestry (eg. Code "A1") need only be reviewed by Forestry Branch, local authority and Lands Branch.

   - If they agree, the permit/lease may be issued without any further consultation.

3. A request to place a trapper's cabin on a parcel on Crown land classified for wildlife and agriculture (eg. Code "C/7a") need only be reviewed by Wildlife Branch, Agricultural Crown Lands Branch, local authority and Lands Branch.

   - If they agree, the permit/lease may be issued without any further consultation.

NOTE: local authority is the Municipal Council and/or Planning District Board.

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Section E. Zone Authorities

TABLE 2: ZONE AND CLASSIFICATION LAND USE AUTHORITIES FOR PERMISSIBLE AND CONTROLLED DEVELOPMENT PERMISSIBLE LAND USES

ZONES PROVINCIAL LAND USE CODE	OPERATIONAL LAND USE CODES	GENERAL LAND USE DESCRIPTION	ZONE AUTHORITIES
A	1–8 a, b, c, d, g, h, i, j, n, p, q, r, u, v, w, x	Agriculture	Agricultural Crown Lands (ACL)
F	A1	Forestry	Forestry Branch
FA	A2–4; A6–8	Forestry/Agriculture	Forestry Branch & ACL
R	B1	Outdoor Recreation	Parks Branch & Resource Integration Branch (RIB)
RA	B2–9	Outdoor Recreation/Agriculture	Parks Branch & RIB & ACL
RM	RM1	Intensive Recreation	Rural Development & RIB & Parks Branch
RMA	RM2–9	Intensive Recreation/Agriculture	Rural Development & RIB & Parks Branch & ACL
W	C1	Wildlife Management	Wildlife Branch
WA	C2–9	Wildlife Management/Agriculture	Wildlife Branch & ACL
M	D1	Mineral Development	Mines Branch
MA	D2–9	Mineral Development/Agriculture	Mines Branch & ACL
B	E1	Water Management	Water Resources Branch
BA	E2–9	Water Management/Agriculture	Water Resources Branch & ACL
C	T1	Fisheries Management	Fisheries Branch
CA	T2–9	Fisheries Management/Agriculture	Fisheries Branch & ACL
N	J1; K1; M1	Natural Areas	C.L.C.C.
NA	J2–9; K2–9; M2–9	Natural Areas/Agriculture	ACL & C.L.C.C.
CP	CP	Community Pastures	ACL
PP	PP	Provincial Parks	Parks Branch
PF	PF	Provincial Forests	Forestry Branch
WW	WW	Wildlife Management Areas	Wildlife Branch
ER	ER	Ecological Reserves	RIB
SF	SF	Special Forest Areas	Forestry Branch
U	UU	Urban Uses	Rural Development
Q	G1	Unique-Rare Sites	RIB & Historic Resources
UT	UT	Utility Sites	Appropriate Agency or Utility
H	Q	Wild Rice	Lands Branch
PJ	PJ	Project Area	C.L.C.C. & Appropriate Agency
D	N1	Development Reserve	C.L.C.C.
DA	N2–9	Development Reserve/Agriculture	C.L.C.C. & ACL

NOTE: the local authority and the Lands Branch are the authorities for all zones.

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Section F. Land Use Review and Approval

The review of any proposed land use will be guided by the following;

Permissible Uses – As these uses are compatible with the land use zone, Lands Branch may approve the use, subject only to approval by the applicable Zone Authority(ies).

NOTE: Local Council and/or Planning District approval required in all cases.

Controlled Development Permissible Uses – These uses are generally compatible with the land use zone subject to site-specific considerations as they generally involve buildings and structures. The Land Branch may approve the use;

- subject to approval by the Zone Authority(ies), and,

NOTE: Local Council and/or Planning District approval required in all cases.

- subject to approval by agencies concerned with development, i.e., Mines, Highways, Hydro, MTS, Environmental Control, Water Resources, Historic Resources, Rural Development.

Conditional Uses – Conditional uses must be considered on a case-by-case basis. The Lands Branch may approve the use;

- subject to full review and approval as per normal procedures.

Not Permitted Uses – As uses identified as not permitted, are by definition, not acceptable within the land use zone, the Lands Branch may disapprove the use without consultation or review.

Temporary Land Uses – Temporary uses may be approved by the Lands Branch;

- subject to approval by the Zone Authority(ies), and,

NOTE: Local Council and/or Planning District approval required in all cases.

Interim Uses – Interim uses may be approved by the Lands Branch;

- subject to approval by the Zone Authority(ies),

NOTE: Local Council and/or Planning District approval required in all cases, and

- subject to approval by the Crown Land Classification Committee.

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Chapter **XII. CROWN LAND PLANS AND SPECIFIC LAND USES**

Section **G. Multiple Use Codes**

Proposals involving Crown lands with more than one land use code shall be reviewed by the Zone Authorities specified for each code.

Where the Crown land involved has more than one code, and there is a conflict, the more stringent requirements shall prevail, i.e., where a land use is;

a) Permissible in one zone but Not Permitted in the other zone.

- the proposed use will be considered "Not Permitted"

b) Permissible in one zone but Conditional in the other zone.

- the proposed use will be considered "Conditional"

c) Permissible in one zone but Controlled Development Permissible in the other zone.

- the proposed use will be considered "Controlled Development Permissible"

d) Not Permitted in one zone but Conditional or Controlled Development Permissible in the other zone.

- the proposed use will be considered "Not Permitted"

e) Conditional in one zone but Permissible or Controlled Development Permissible in the other zone.

- the proposed use will be considered "Conditional"

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Section H. Changes in the Use of Land

Any change in the use of an approved Permissible, or Controlled Development Permissible or Conditional Use is subject to the review requirements indicated in this section.

NOTE: **Manitoba Natural Resources Lands Branch and local authorities (Councils and Planning District Boards) are zone authorities for all land uses.**

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Chapter XII. CROWN LAND PLANS AND SPECIFIC LAND USES

Section I. Land Use Appeals

Any land use proposal which is denied by the Lands Branch may be appealed to the Crown Land Classification Committee. Appeals should be forwarded to the Lands Branch who;

- shall determine whether an appeal review is justified and warranted,

- if a review is required, the Lands Branch shall forward to the CLCC the appropriate background information.

The CLCC upon receipt of a land use appeal shall review the appeal and advise the Lands Branch of its decision. The applicant will be notified of the decision by Lands Branch.

Where the CLCC deems it to be appropriate, this appeal will be forwarded by the CLCC to the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet for a final decision.

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Section **J. Land Uses Not Listed in Appendix I**

Any proposal received by the Lands Branch that concerns a land use not listed in Appendix 1 shall be reviewed as follows:

1. The land use proposal will be circulated by Lands Branch for full review.

   C.L.C.C. will review the proposed use and categorize it as Permissible, Controlled Development Permissible, Conditional or Not Permitted for all land use zones and amend Appendix 1 for future use.

OR

2. The land use proposal will be first forwarded by Lands Branch to the C.L.C.C. and the C.L.C.C. will categorize it.

The Lands Branch will then process the proposal as per section F.

The Lands Branch shall determine which procedure it wishes to follow.

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Section K. Provincial Crown Land Plan Administration

Any land use proposal categorized as Permissible or Controlled Development Permissible and approved;

1. Shall be considered to be a legally approved use and will not require amendment of a Provincial Crown Land Plan.

A land use proposal categorized as Conditional and approved;

1. Shall be considered to be legally approved use and will not require amendment of a Provincial Crown Land Plan.

   The Crown Land Classification Committee may when warranted revise the Provincial Crown land plan to reflect and record an approved conditional use. This could occur when the area effected, impact and adjacent uses is significant to illustrate the use within the plan.

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Chapter XII. CROWN LAND PLANS AND SPECIFIC LAND USES

Section L. Specific Land Use Capability with Crown Land Classification Zones

APPENDIX 1: SPECIFIC LAND USE COMPATIBILITY WITH CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION ZONES

P - Permissible X - Not Permitted CD - Controlled Development Permissible C - Conditional

LAND USES	CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION ZONE																	
	AGRL ZONE	FORESTRY ZONES		OUTDOOR RECREATION ZONES		INTENSIVE RECREATION ZONES		WILDLIFE ZONES		MINERAL ZONES		WATER MANAGEMENT ZONES		FISHERY ZONES		NATURAL LAND ZONES	
	A	F	FA	R	RA	RM	RMA	W	WA	M	MA	B	BA	C	CA	N	NA
I. AGRICULTURE SPECIAL USES																	
1. Apiculture	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
2. Buffalo Ranching	P	X	P	X	P	X	C	X	P	X	P	X	P	X	P	X	P
3. Commercial Greenhouses	CD	CD	CD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Dug-outs	P	X	P	X	P	X	P	X	P	X	P	X	P	X	P	X	P
5. Feedlots - cattle, swine, poultry	CD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6. Fish Farming	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	X	X	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD
7. Furbearer Farming; Fox, Mink	CD	X	C	X	X	X	X	X	C	X	X	X	C	X	C	X	X
8. Game Farms	CD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9. Grain and Vegetable Storage Sites - on farm	CD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
10. Hobby Farms	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
11. Kennels (Commercial)	CD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
12. Market Gardening	CD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
13. Nurseries	CD	CD	CD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
14. Poultry Farming; chicken	CD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
15. Domestic Fowl; pheasants	CD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
16. Stables (boarding)	CD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
17. Vacation Farms (Existing Farmstead)	P	X	P	X	P	X	P	X	CD	X	P	X	P	X	P	X	P

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P - Permissible X - Not Permitted CD - Controlled Development Permissible C - Conditional

LAND USES	CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION ZONE																	
	AGRL ZONE	FORESTRY ZONES		OUTDOOR RECREATION ZONES		INTENSIVE RECREATION ZONES		WILDLIFE ZONES		MINERAL ZONES		WATER MANAGEMENT ZONES		FISHERY ZONES		NATURAL LAND ZONES	
	A	F	FA	R	RA	RM	RMA	W	WA	M	MA	B	BA	C	CA	N	NA
II. COMMERCIAL USES																		
1. Agricultural Farm & Garden Implement Sales and Services	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2. Agricultural Animal Feed Sales and Storage and Seed Suppliers	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
3. Agricultural Bulk Dealers, Fertilizers Bulk Fuel includes storage	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
4. Amusement Enterprises; bowling alleys, dance halls, theatres (not drive-ins), miniature golf	C	X	X	X	X	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
5. Auction Marts	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
6. Auto Service Stations; car washes	C	C	C	X	X	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
7. Auto and Trailer Sales & Service	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
8. Commercial Retail Stores & Service Shops; banks, bakeries, beverage rooms, carpentry shops, coffee shops, groceries, gift, restaurants, funeral parlours, markets, shopping centres, lumber & building supply stores, repair shops	C	C	C	X	X	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
9. Concessionss	X	X	X	C	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
10. Dog Training (Commercial)	CD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
11. Drive-in Theatres	C	C	C	X	X	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
12. Fuel Suppliers; propane, gas, oil	C	C	C	X	X	X	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

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	A	F	FA	R	RA	RM	RMA	W	WA	M	MA	B	BA	C	CA	N	NA
II. COMMERCIAL USES - CONTINUED																		
13. Hotels, Motels	C	C	C	X	X	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
14. Office Buildings	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
15. Riding Academies & Stables	CD	X	C	C	C	X	C	X	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	
16. Terminals Bus	C	C	C	X	X	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

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	A	F	FA	R	RA	RM	RMA	W	WA	M	MA	B	BA	C	CA	N	NA
III. RESIDENTIAL USES																		
1. Residences - Farm - single	CD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2. Residences - Non-Farm - single	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
3. Residential Care Facilities, seniors, children, group homes	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
4. Mobile Home Parks	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
5. Residential Subdivisions more than 1 Lot	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
6. Staff House	C	C	C	X	X	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	C	C	X	X	

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	A	F	FA	R	RA	RM	RMA	W	WA	M	MA	B	BA	C	CA	N	NA
IV. RECREATIONAL SPECIAL USES																	
1. Boat House Residential	C	C	C	X	X	CD	CD	X	X	X	X	C	C	C	C	X	X
2. Boat Ramps, Slips	P	P	P	C	C	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
3. Campgrounds	C	C	C	X	X	CD	CD	X	X	X	X	C	C	C	C	X	X
4. Commercial Resorts	C	C	C	X	X	CD	CD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5. Cottages - single	X	C	X	X	X	CD	CD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6. Cottage Subdivisions	X	C	X	X	X	CD	CD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7. Golf Courses	C	C	C	X	X	CD	CD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8. Golf Driving Ranges	C	C	C	X	X	CD	CD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9. Group Camps - Recreational	C	C	C	X	X	CD	CD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
10. Hunting and Fishing Lodges, Boating Clubs	X	C	C	X	X	C	C	C	C	X	X	C	C	C	C	X	X
11. Hunting Fishing Cabins	X	C	C	X	X	C	C	C	C	X	X	C	C	C	C	X	X
12. Historical Sites	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
13. House Boat Rentals, Site and Facility	C	C	C	X	X	CD	CD	X	X	X	X	C	C	C	C	X	X
14. Marinas	C	C	C	X	X	CD	CD	X	X	C	C	C	C	C	C	X	X
15. Outfitting Tourist, Guide Operations Base Camp	X	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	C	C	C	C	X	X
16. Outfitting Tourist, Guide Outcamps, Tent Camps - Permanent	X	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	C	C	C	C	X	X
17. Outfitting Tourist, Guide Outcamps, Tent Camps - Temporary	X	C	C	C	C	X	X	C	C	X	X	C	C	C	C	C	C
18. Playgrounds, Tot-lots	C	C	C	C	C	P	P	X	X	X	X	C	C	X	X	X	X
19. Picnic Sites	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C

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LAND USES	CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION ZONE																	
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	A	F	FA	R	RA	RM	RMA	W	WA	M	MA	B	BA	C	CA	N	NA
IV. RECREATION SPECIAL USES - CONTINUED																	
20. Shooting Ranges	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	C	C	X	X	C	C	C	C	C	C
21. Wilderness Camping Sites	X	C	C	C	C	X	X	C	C	X	X	C	C	C	C	C	C
22. Recreation Courses and Trails																	
a) Motorized - All Season																	
i. No facilities	X	C	C	P	P	X	X	C	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	C	C
ii. With facilities	X	C	C	CD	CD	X	X	C	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	C	C
b) Motorized - Summer Only																	
i. No facilities	X	C	C	P	P	X	X	C	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	C	C
ii. With facilities	X	C	C	CD	CD	X	X	C	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	C	C
c) Motorized - Winter Only																	
i. No facilities	CD	C	C	P	P	X	X	C	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	C	C
ii. With facilities	CD	C	C	CD	CD	X	X	C	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	C	C
d) Non-Motorized - All Season																	
i. No facilities	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
ii. With facilities	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD
e) Non-Motorized - Summer Only																	
i. No facilities	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
ii. With facilities	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD
f) Non-Motorized - Winter Only																	
i. No facilities	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
ii. With facilities	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD

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LAND USES	CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION ZONE															
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	A	F	FA	R	RA	RM	RMA	W	WA	M	MA	B	BA	C	CA	N	NA
V. LIGHT INDUSTRIAL AND HARVESTING USES																	
1. Auto Body Shops	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Building Contractor Yards	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Boom Site - logging	X	CD	CD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	X	X	X	X
4. Dairies and Creameries	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5. Explosive Storage Sites	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	C	C
6. Fish Camps, Fish Packing Stations	X	C	C	X	X	X	X	C	C	X	X	C	C	C	C	C	C
7. Fish Hatcheries	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	C	C	X	X	C	C	C	C	X	X
8. Grain Elevators	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9. Ice Package Sheds, Houses	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	C	C	X	X	C	C	C	C	C	C
10. Light Manufacturing Sites; Pre-fab Housing; Machine Shops	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
11. Logging Camps	X	CD	CD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	X	X	X	X
12. Maintenance Yards	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
13. Oil Well Sites	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	P	P	CD	CD	X	X	X	X	X	X
14. Pipeline Maintenance, Compressor Sites	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	C	C	CD	CD	X	X	X	X	X	X
15. Rail Freight Terminals and Yards	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
16. Saw-mill Sites Portable	C	P	P	X	X	X	X	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	X	X	C	C
17. Seed Cleaning Plants	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
18. Stock Piling Areas	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	C	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	C	C
19. Trappers Cabins	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	C	C	X	X	CD	CD	X	X	X	X
20. Truck Terminals	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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LAND USES	CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION ZONE																	
	AGRL ZONE	FORESTRY ZONES		OUTDOOR RECREATION ZONES		INTENSIVE RECREATION ZONES		WILDLIFE ZONES		MINERAL ZONES		WATER MANAGEMENT ZONES		FISHERY ZONES		NATURAL LAND ZONES	
	A	F	FA	R	RA	RM	RMA	W	WA	M	MA	B	BA	C	CA	N	NA
V. LIGHT INDUSTRIAL AND HARVESTING USES - CONTINUED																	
21. Warehouses	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
22. Wild Products Harvesting Sites; Fruit, Senica Root, Reeds, Snail shells, Boughs, Maple Syrup, Wild Rice. No Site development	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
23. Wild Products Harvesting Sites, with site development	CD	CD	CD	X	X	X	X	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD
24. Wild Rice (Development - Water Control)	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	X	X	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD		CD	CD
25. Wild Rice Storage and Processing	CD	CD	CD	X	X	X	X	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD

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	A	F	FA	R	RA	RM	RMA	W	WA	M	MA	B	BA	C	CA	N	NA
VI. HEAVY INDUSTRIAL USES																	
1. Auto Wrecking Yards	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Asphalt and Batch Concrete Sites	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Black Earth and Fill Extraction Sites	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	CD	CD	C	C	X	X	C	C
4. Food Processing Plants	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5. Hydro Generation Sites and Substations	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
6. Iron Works and Foundries	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7. Mine and Mill Sites	C	C	C	C	C	X	C	C	C	CD	CD	C	C	C	C	C	C
8. Pulp and Paper and Lumber Mills	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9. Quarrying Sites	C	C	C	C	C	X	C	C	C	CD	CD	C	C	C	C	C	C
10 Rendering Plants, Abatoir	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
11. Rock Crushing, Aggregate Processing Sites	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	CD	CD	X	X	X	X	C	C
12. Sand and Gravel Extraction Sites	C	C	C	C	C	X	C	C	C	CD	CD	C	C	C	C	C	C
13. Sawmill Sites Stationary	C	CD	CD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
14. Tailing Disposal Sites	X	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	CD	CD	X	X	X	X	C	C

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	A	F	FA	R	RA	RM	RMA	W	WA	M	MA	B	BA	C	CA	N	NA
VII. UTILITY AND COMMUNITY SERVICE USES																	
1 Aircraft, Sea Planes and Helicopter Landing Strips, and related Facilities (Hangars, offices, fuel supplies, tower): Public Facility	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	X	X	X	X
2. Aircraft, Sea Planes and Helicopter Landing Strips, and related Facilities (Hangars, offices, fuel supplies): Private Facility	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	X	X	X	X
3. Arenas, Skating and Curling Rinks, Community Halls, Private Halls, Clubs	C	C	C	X	X	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Animal Pounds	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5. Cemeteries	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6. Churches, Church Halls	C	C	C	X	X	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7. Communications Towers, Sites; Microwave, Telecommunications	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	X	X	CD	CD	X	X	CD	CD	X	X	C	C
8. Disposal Grounds; Garbage, Sewage, Fish Offal Sites, Nuisance	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	C
9. Docks: Private	P	P	P	C	C	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
10. Docks, Wharfs: Public	CD	CD	CD	C	C	CD	CD	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
11. Exhibition Grounds, Fairgrounds	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
12. Fire Towers	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

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	A	F	FA	R	RA	RM	RMA	W	WA	M	MA	B	BA	C	CA	N	NA
VII. UTILITY AND COMMUNITY SERVICE USES - CONTINUED																		
13. Hospitals, Clinics and Medical Institutions (incl. Veterinary)	C	C	C	X	X	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
14. A) Military Bases	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	C	C	C	C	
B) Military Training Areas	C	C	C	X	X	X	X	C	C	X	X	C	C	C	C	C	C	
15. Parking Lots	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	
16. Patrol Cabins	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
17. Public Buildings Office; Libraries, Museums, Schools, Post Offices, Fire Stations, Penitentiaries	C	C	C	X	X	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
18. Research Stations	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	
19. Sewage Systems - Public	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	C	C	X	X	C	C	
20. Swimming Pools	C	C	C	X	X	C	C	X	X	X	X	C	C	X	X	X	X	
21. Tourist Kiosks, Information Centres	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	

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APPENDIX 1: SPECIFIC LAND USE COMPATIBILITY WITH CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION ZONES

P - Permissible X - Not Permitted CD - Controlled Development Permissible C - Conditional

LAND USES	CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION ZONE																	
	AGRL ZONE	FORESTRY ZONES		OUTDOOR RECREATION ZONES		INTENSIVE RECREATION ZONES		WILDLIFE ZONES		MINERAL ZONES		WATER MANAGEMENT ZONES		FISHERY ZONES		NATURAL LAND ZONES	
	A	F	FA	R	RA	RM	RMA	W	WA	M	MA	B	BA	C	CA	N	NA
VIII. DOMESTIC USES																	
A. On Same Parcel as Residence																	
1. Gardens	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
2. Fences	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
3. Garages	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	C	C	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD
4. Septic Fields	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	C	C	C	C	C	C	CD	CD
5. Water Lines	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD
6. Sheds	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD
7. Wells	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
8. Kennel	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
B. On Separate Parcel																	
9. Gardens	P	P	P	X	X	P	P	X	X	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
10. Fences	P	P	P	X	X	P	P	X	X	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
11. Garages	P	P	P	X	X	P	P	X	X	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
12. Septic Fields	CD	CD	CD	X	X	CD	CD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
13. Water Lines	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD	CD
14. Sheds	P	P	P	X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
15. Wells	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
16. Kennel	P	P	P	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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Chapter XIII. COMMITTEE OPERATING PROCEDURES

Section A. Introduction

The following procedures include those which pertain to the operation of the Crown Land Classification Committee and Bloc Planning Committees.

CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE

As a general principle, the CLCC attempts to reach unanimous consensus on all decisions. When unanimity is not possible, a recorded vote is taken with majority ruling. If a split on an issue is such that the Committee deems it cannot make a decision even though there is a majority, the issue is referred to the Provincial Land Use Committee. All decisions of the Crown Land Classification Committee are recorded.

At least four members (or their alternates) must be present for a regular business meeting quorum. All members have only one vote and there are no tie breaking procedures, that is, the Chairman of the meeting has no extra voting powers other than that of a regular committee member.

BLOC PLANNING COMMITTEES

Bloc Planning Committee operating procedures as established by the Crown Land Classification Committee are standardized and apply to all Committees. The procedures which govern the operation of the committee itself are limited, as a result each BPC may establish its own procedures for those areas where the BPC deem it necessary. However, such procedures shall be forwarded to the Crown Land Classification Committee for information.

As a principle, Bloc Planning Committees will attempt to reach unanimous consensus on all issues the Committee addresses. When unanimity is not possible the issue must be referred to the Crown Land Classification Committee as the Bloc Planning Committee does not operate by majority rule.

At least three members (or their alternates) must be present to have a regular business meeting quorum. All members have only one vote and there are no tie breaking procedures, that is, the Chairman of the meeting has no extra voting powers other than that of a regular committee member.

All Bloc Planning Committee decisions must be recorded and forwarded to the Crown Land Classification Committee Secretary.

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Chapter XIII. COMMITTEE OPERATING PROCEDURES

Section B. Crown Land Classification Committee

1. ELECTION OF C.L.C.C. CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN

a) The Committee shall elect a Chairman and Vice-Chairman from the Committee at large. Each position shall be selected by majority vote.

b) The term of office shall be for two years.

2. SECRETARY/CO-ORDINATOR

The Secretary/Co-ordinator is provided by Manitoba Natural Resources, Resource Integration.

3. CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE MINUTES OF MEETINGS

a) The minutes of Crown Land Classification Committee meetings shall be recorded by the Secretary.

b) Formal minutes of meetings shall be prepared by the Secretary and reviewed by the Committee at the next regular meeting.

c) At the next meeting the Minutes shall be reviewed, amended and approved by unanimous agreement of all Crown Land Classification Committee members.

4. CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE: DIRECTIVES

The Crown Land Classification Committee Minutes of Meetings are not available for general distribution. Therefore, any directive or action required as agreed to by the Crown Land Classification Committee will be dealt with in the following manner.

a) Upon completion of the meeting, the Crown Land Classification Committee Secretary shall prepare such separate correspondence as required and shall forward the correspondence to the appropriate people and/or Bloc Planning Committee Chairman.

b) The correspondence shall detail the agreed decision/directive of the Crown Land Classification Committee.

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Chapter XIII. COMMITTEE OPERATING PROCEDURES

Section C. Bloc Planning Committee

1. ELECTION OF B.P.C. CHAIRMAN AND SECRETARY

Each Bloc Planning Committee shall elect a Chairman and Secretary. No member shall hold more than one position on a Committee.

a) The Bloc Planning Committee shall elect a Chairman from the members at large. The position to be selected by majority vote. Additionally, the Chairman is responsible for appointing a Secretary on a as-need basis depending on duties and responsibilities assigned.

b) Formal minutes of meetings shall be prepared by the Secretary and reviewed by the Bloc Planning Committee.

c) The Bloc Planning Committee shall amend and approve the Minutes by unanimous agreement.

d) A copy of the approved Bloc Planning Committee Minutes shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Crown Land Classification Committee.

2. BLOC PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING ATTENDANCE

a) All members and alternates will receive the meeting agenda and background material.

b) Those members and alternates who will not be attending the meeting are to forward to the BPC Chairman a copy of their agenda with comments against each item indicating whether they have any concerns or comments.

c) The BPC Chairman will read into the record for each item the comments of the absent BPC members.

3. BLOC PLANNING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS/DECISIONS

Any decision by the Bloc Planning Committee which must subsequently be reviewed, approved and actioned by the Crown Land Classification Committee is in effect a recommendation to the Crown Land Classification Committee. When such recommendations are made by the Bloc Planning Committee at regular meetings, these decisions by the Bloc Planning Committee shall be transmitted in separate correspondence to the Crown Land Classification Committee in addition to being recorded in Bloc Planning Committee minutes. All such correspondence shall be addressed to the Secretary for the Crown Land Classification Committee.

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Chapter XIII. COMMITTEE OPERATING PROCEDURES

Section C. Bloc Planning Committee

4. FORMAT FOR BLOC PLANNING COMMITTEE MINUTES OF MEETINGS

a) HEADING – indicate Bloc Planning Committee Name and Number, and the Meeting #.

b) Date of Meeting, Time and Location.

c) Persons Attending.

i) voting members
ii) others attending and why
iii) Chairman, Secretary

d) Give Agenda of the Meeting

e) Adoption of Minutes of Meeting can be done in two ways.

i) can approve Bloc Planning Committee Meeting Minutes at a subsequent meeting, or

ii can approve the Minutes of the Meeting separately

f) Agenda Items should:

i) itemize the discussion

ii) indicate outcome of discussion if any, and,

iii) record actions to be taken and by whom

g) Indicate next meeting date

h) A copy of the approved Meeting Minutes is to be forwarded to the Crown Land Classification Committee Secretary.

5. GUIDELINES FOR BLOC PLANNING COMMITTEE PRESENTATIONS TO THE CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE

a) A written submission is always required. Only one combined report is to be forwarded to the Crown Land Classification Committee. This report shall include:

i) A statement of the problem,

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Chapter XIII. COMMITTEE OPERATING PROCEDURES

Section C. Bloc Planning Committee

ii) The positions of the individual members, or departments (this should be a brief statement not more than 1/2 page each – one position shall follow the other).

iii) An outline of agreed upon facts-factors with a brief explanation related to the problem-conflict. This outline shall include some or all, but not limited to, the following:

1. Soil type
2. Vegetative cover
3. Potential uses of land
   i.e., Forestry, Agriculture, Wildlife, etc.
4. Social Factors
   – services (infrastructure), local government position, lessee's present holdings and leases, etc.
5. Economic impact
   – economic development, tax base
6. Physical impact
   – conservation, erosion
7. Photo coverage – maps, etc.
8. Operational Crown Land Plan and/or present Operational Crown Land Use Code
9. Alternative sites if available.

iv) Facts-factors not agreed to by the parties concerned and the position of each party regarding the facts-factors under dispute.

v) Recommendation of each party with any explanation-arguments deemed appropriate.

Twelve copies of the report shall be forwarded to the Crown Land Classification Committee Secretary. Upon review by the Crown Land Classification Committee Secretary, Crown Land Classification Committee members and/or at the request of the Bloc Planning Committee; a formal oral presentation to the Crown Land Classification Committee may be scheduled.

b) The oral presentation is to be limited to not more than 1/2 hour, that is 15 minutes per position (all members of the Bloc Planning Committee may be present and appropriate resource persons approved by the Chairman, Crown Land Classification Committee).

i) The Chairman of the Bloc Planning Committee shall introduce those present and give a brief introduction outlining the problem (time allotment 5 minutes) upon which he will turn the presentation over to the first speaker. The role of the Bloc Planning Committee Chairman after his introduction shall be that of just another Bloc Planning Committee member.

ii) In general, no questions will be entertained during the oral presentation by each party. Questions may occur after each presentation.

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Chapter **XIII. COMMITTEE OPERATING PROCEDURES**

Section **C. Bloc Planning Committee**

iii) If speaker intends to use visual aids (projectors, overheads) which require set up time, this is to be indicated to the Crown Land Classification Committee Secretary at least one day prior to the presentation.

iv) After all questions have been answered the Crown Land Classification Committee may request the Bloc Planning Committee members to leave the meeting. The Crown Land Classification Committee will send a written decision to the Bloc Planning Committee Chairman following their discussion of the problem.

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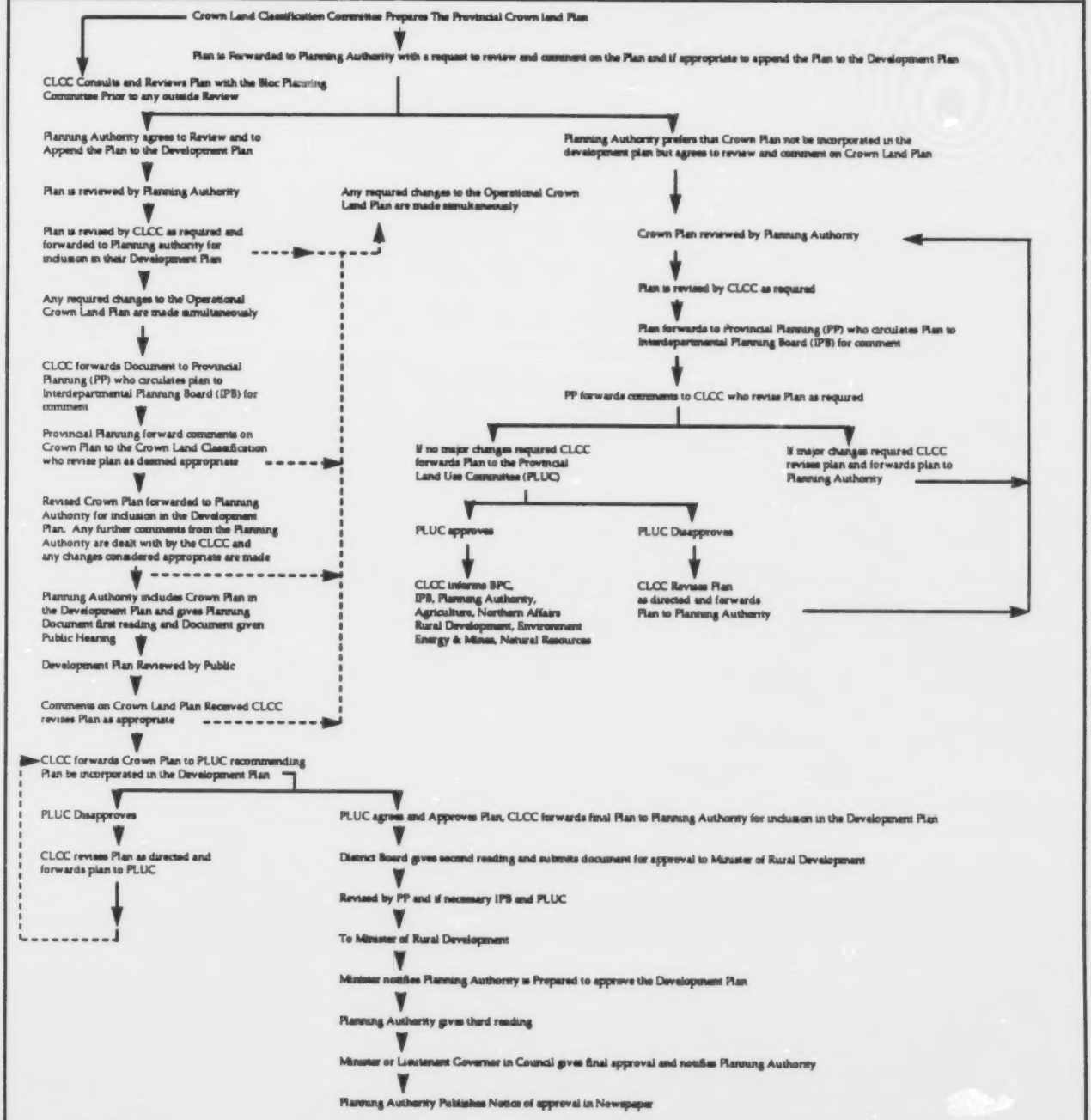
Chapter XIV. GENERAL PROCEDURES - GUIDELINES

Section 1. Approval Procedure for Provincial Crown Land Plan and Amendments: Where a Development Plan is Being Prepared.


Crown Land Classification Committee Prepares The Provincial Crown land Plan
Plan is Forwarded to Planning Authority with a request to review and comment on the Plan and if appropriate to append the Plan to the Development Plan
CLCC Consults and Reviews Plan with the Ilac Planning Committee Prior to any outside Review
Planning Authority agrees to Review and to Append the Plan to the Development Plan
Planning Authority prefers that Crown Plan not be incorporated in the development plan but agrees to review and comment on Crown Land Plan
Plan is reviewed by Planning Authority
Any required changes to the Operational Crown Land Plan are made simultaneously
Plan is revised by CLCC as required and forwarded to Planning authority for inclusion in their Development Plan
Any required changes to the Operational Crown Land Plan are made simultaneously
CLCC forwards Document to Provincial Planning (PP) who circulates plan to Interdepartmental Planning Board (IPB) for comment
Provincial Planning forward comments on Crown Plan to the Crown Land Classification who revise plan as deemed appropriate
Revised Crown Plan forwarded to Planning Authority for inclusion in the Development Plan. Any further comments from the Planning Authority are dealt with by the CLCC and any changes considered appropriate are made
Planning Authority includes Crown Plan in the Development Plan and gives Planning Document first reading and Document given Public Hearing
Development Plan Reviewed by Public
Comments on Crown Land Plan Received CLCC revises Plan as appropriate
CLCC forwards Crown Plan to PLUC recommending Plan be incorporated in the Development Plan
PLUC Disapproves
CLCC revises Plan as directed and forwards plan to PLUC
Crown Plan reviewed by Planning Authority
Plan is revised by CLCC as required
Plan forwards to Provincial Planning (PP) who circulates Plan to Interdepartmental Planning Board (IPB) for comment
PP forwards comments to CLCC who revise Plan as required
If no major changes required CLCC forwards Plan to the Provincial Land Use Committee (PLUC)
If major changes required CLCC revises plan and forwards plan to Planning Authority
PLUC approves
PLUC Disapproves
CLCC informs BPC, IPB, Planning Authority, Agriculture, Northern Affairs Rural Development, Environment Energy & Mines, Natural Resources
CLCC Revises Plan as directed and forwards Plan to Planning Authority
PLUC agrees and Approves Plan, CLCC forwards final Plan to Planning Authority for inclusion in the Development Plan
District Board gives second reading and submits document for approval to Minister of Rural Development
Revised by PP and if necessary IPB and PLUC
To Minister of Rural Development
Minister notifies Planning Authority is Prepared to approve the Development Plan
Planning Authority gives third reading
Minister or Lieutenant Governor in Council gives final approval and notifies Planning Authority
Planning Authority Publishes Notice of approval in Newspaper

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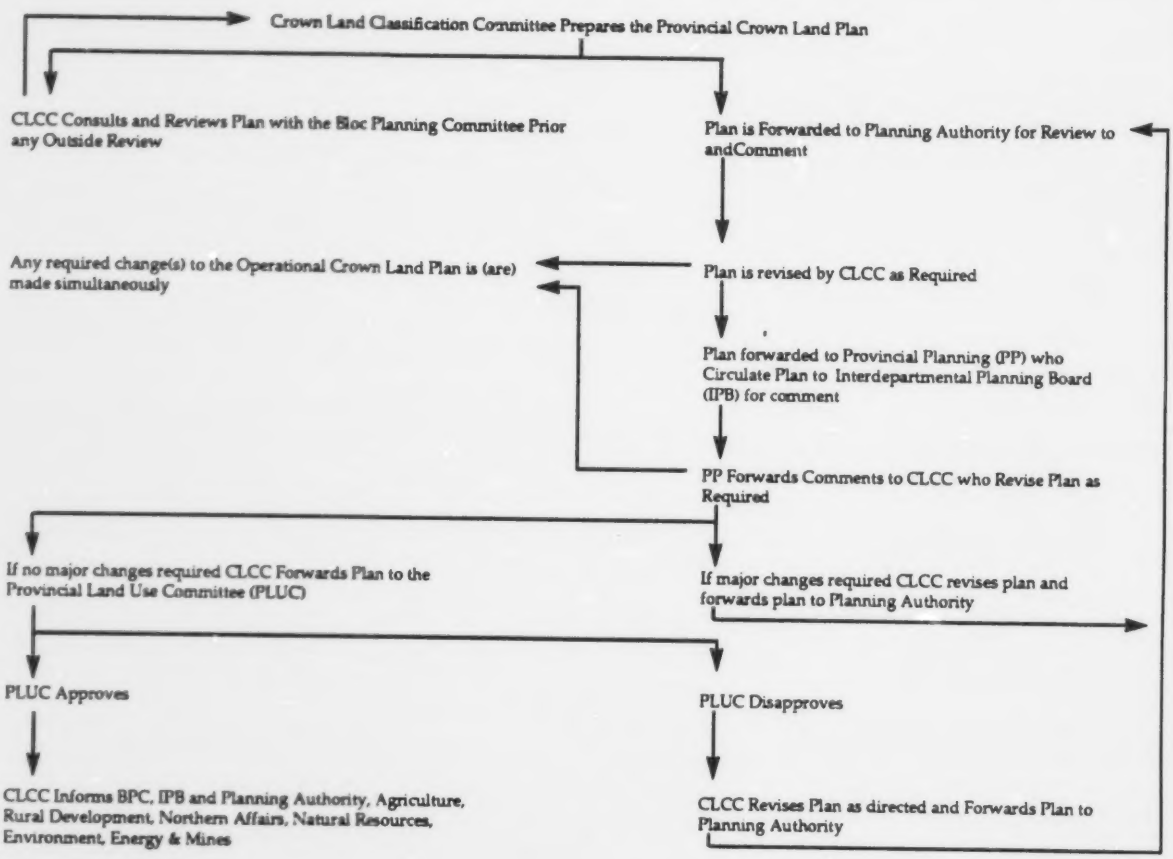
Section 2. Approval Procedure for Provincial Crown Land Plan and Amendments: Where no Development Plan Exists.


Crown Land Classification Committee Prepares the Provincial Crown Land Plan
CLCC Consults and Reviews Plan with the Bloc Planning Committee Prior any Outside Review
Plan is Forwarded to Planning Authority for Review to andComment
Any required change(s) to the Operational Crown Land Plan is (are) made simultaneously
Plan is revised by CLCC as Required
Plan forwarded to Provincial Planning (PP) who Circulate Plan to Interdepartmental Planning Board (IPB) for comment
PP Forwards Comments to CLCC who Revise Plan as Required
If no major changes required CLCC Forwards Plan to the Provincial Land Use Committee (PLUC)
If major changes required CLCC revises plan and forwards plan to Planning Authority
PLUC Approves
PLUC Disapproves
CLCC Informs BPC, IPB and Planning Authority, Agriculture, Rural Development, Northern Affairs, Natural Resources, Environment, Energy & Mines
CLCC Revises Plan as directed and Forwards Plan to Planning Authority

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Section **3. Implementation of Amendments to Provincial Crown Land Plans**

The Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet has approved the following procedure concerning amendments to Provincial Crown Land Plans.

"Where an amendment to a Provincial Crown Land Plan has been approved without condition by the Planning District Board, Local Council, Interdepartmental Planning Board Members, and the Crown Land Classification Committee, the implementation of the amendment may occur prior to referral to the Provincial Land Use Committee".

The Crown Land Classification Committee applies this procedure to all amendments excepting those involving Order-in-Council designation of Crown lands. Order-in-Council amendments are processed using procedure XIV. 11.

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Chapter **XIV. GENERAL PROCEDURES - GUIDELINES**

Section **4. Procedure for Operational Crown Land Use Code Changes**

Bloc Planning Committees are responsible for recommending operational land use code changes to the Crown Land Classification Committee. These changes shall be:

1. Reviewed and approved by each Bloc Planning Committee at regular meetings held during the calendar year.

2. At the end of each calendar year (by December 31) each Bloc Planning Committee shall submit to the Secretary of the Crown Land Classification Committee a list of recommended code changes.

   This listing should give the legal description, the old code and the new recommended code for each parcel.

   The listing should also identify changes which would require an amendment to an approved Provincial Crown Land Plan.

3. The Crown Land Classification Committee shall approve all recommendations. The Secretary shall give interim approval for all non-contentious code change requests and report these approvals to the CLCC. The Secretary will raise all controversial code change requests at the CLCC meetings.

   These code changes are reviewed and approved once a year and are in effect for 1 year.

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Section **5. Approval Procedures for Changes to Operational and Provincial Crown Land Plans where Both Exist.**

While there are specific procedures to be followed in the review and approval of Operational and Provincial plans and amendments thereto, the following procedure is outlined to ensure that it is explicitly understood that there is a commitment by the Provincial Land Use Committee and the Crown Land Classification Committee to approved Provincial Plans and, therefore, to the associated Operational Plans. This commitment translates itself into a comprehensive review and approval process to changes in the plan.

Therefore, where there is a Provincial Crown Land Plan there must be no conflict between this plan and the Operational Crown Land Plan. If there is a conflict, the Provincial Plan has precedence and the Operational Plan must be amended to reflect the Provincial Plan.

Therefore, when Bloc Planning Committees are recommending changes (amendments) to Operational Crown Land Plans, they must determine whether the recommended change will result in a change in the Provincial Crown Land Plan.

If there is no change to the Provincial Crown Land Plan then Procedure XIV. 6 will be followed.

If there is a change to the Provincial Crown Land Plan then Procedure XIV. 1 or Procedure XIV. 2 will be followed.

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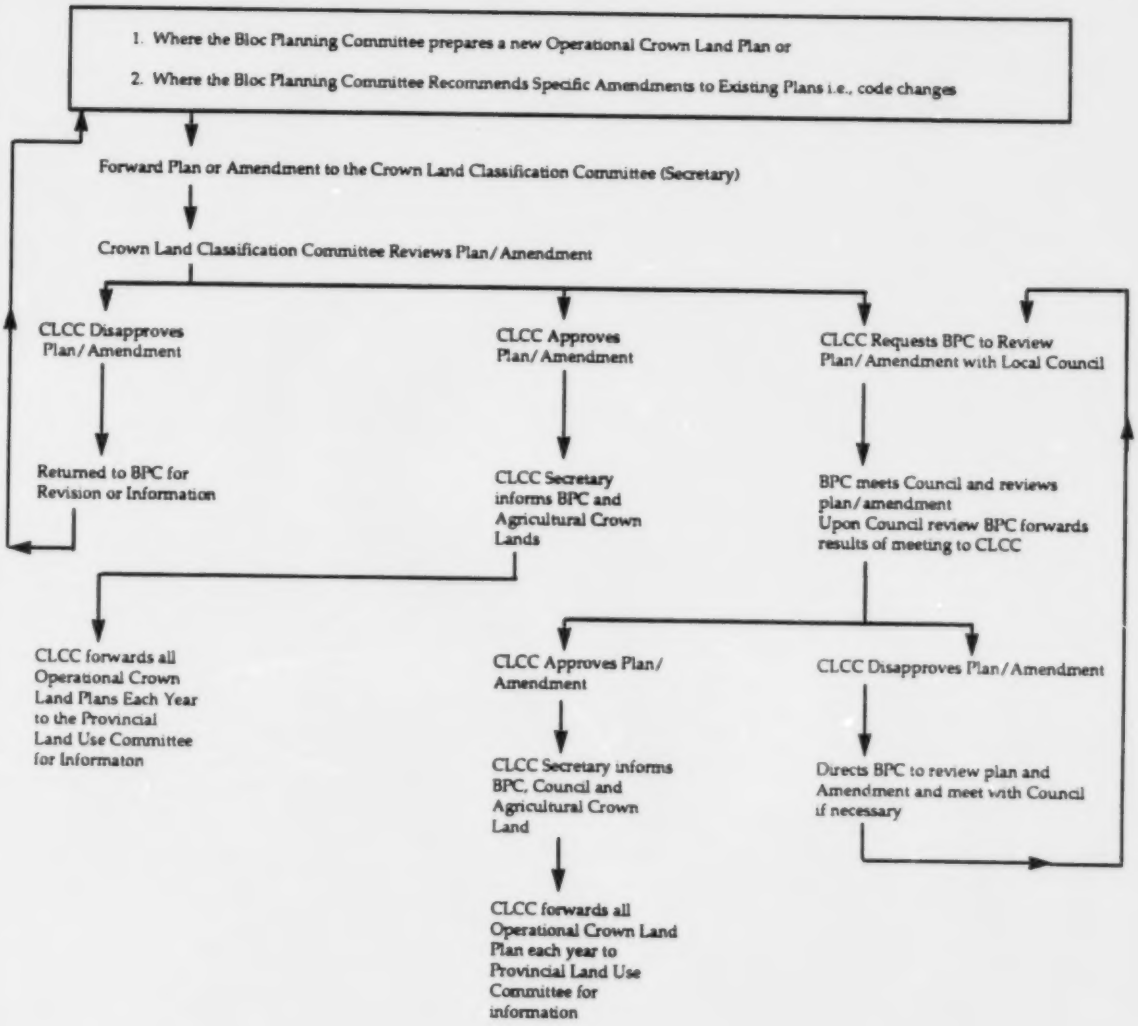
Chapter XIV. GENERAL PROCEDURES - GUIDELINES

Section 6. Approval Procedures for Operational Crown Land Plans and Amendments: Where No Provincial Plan Exists.


1. Where the Bloc Planning Committee prepares a new Operational Crown Land Plan or
2. Where the Bloc Planning Committee Recommends Specific Amendments to Existing Plans i.e., code changes
Forward Plan or Amendment to the Crown Land Classification Committee (Secretary)
Crown Land Classification Committee Reviews Plan/Amendment
CLCC Disapproves Plan/Amendment
CLCC Approves Plan/Amendment
CLCC Requests BPC to Review Plan/Amendment with Local Council
Returned to BPC for Revision or Information
CLCC Secretary informs BPC and Agricultural Crown Lands
BPC meets Council and reviews plan/amendment
Upon Council review BPC forwards results of meeting to CLCC
CLCC forwards all Operational Crown Land Plans Each Year to the Provincial Land Use Committee for Informaton
CLCC Approves Plan/Amendment
CLCC Disapproves Plan/Amendment
CLCC Secretary informs BPC, Council and Agricultural Crown Land
Directs BPC to review plan and Amendment and meet with Council if necessary
CLCC forwards all Operational Crown Land Plan each year to Provincial Land Use Committee for information

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Section **7. Procedure for Obtaining Code Change Approvals Which are Required for Immediate Implementation.**

Under normal circumstances Bloc Planning Committees submit code changes to the Crown Land Classification Committee once a year for review and approval. Procedures as indicated in XIV. 1, 2, 5 and 6 would normally apply as the circumstances required.

However, where a member of a Bloc Planning Committee requires immediate implementation of a code change which had Bloc Planning Committee approval, that code change will be reviewed as follows:

1. The Bloc Planning Committee Chairman will advise the Secretary of the Crown Land Classification Committee.

2. Upon review, the Secretary of the Crown Land Classification Committee may give immediate interim approval without Crown Land Classification Committee review to the implementation of the approved Bloc Planning Committee code change recommendation.

3. The Secretary shall then notify the Bloc Planning Committee and initiating Department that the code has been changed.

4. The Crown Land Classification Committee shall be advised of the code change.

This procedure can be used for obtaining additional development, advertisement, etc., where deadlines have to be met and the Crown Land Classification Committee normal procedures (codes in place for 1 year at a time is inappropriate).

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Section **8. Requests for Review of Codes by Field and Head Office Staff**

When a request for a code review is made by field or head office staff:

1. The Crown Land Classification Committee Secretary shall automatically forward the request to the appropriate Bloc Planning Committee.

2. Upon receiving the Bloc Planning Committee's recommendation, the Secretary shall give interim approval for all non-contentious code change requests and report these approvals to the CLCC. The Secretary will present all controversial code change requests and applicable information before the Crown Land Classification Committee.

3. Upon a decision of the Committee, the Secretary shall inform the person requesting the code review and the Bloc Planning Committee.

The above procedure will be followed where there is no Provincial Crown Land Plan. Where such a plan exists, it is incumbent on the Committee to ensure complete review of the request if a change to the Provincial Plan will result. Therefore, where the review will result in a change to a Provincial Plan, Procedure XIV. 1 or Procedure XIV. 2 will also be followed.

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Section **9. Requests for Review of Codes by Ministers, Members of the Legislature or Executive Staff of any Department or Crown Land Classification Committee Members**

It is Crown Land Classification Committee policy to undertake a review of land use classifications when requested by a Minister, Member of the Legislature, Deputy, Assistant Deputy Minister, and Director, or any Member of the Crown Land Classification Committee. Upon receipt of such a request the following procedure will be followed:

a) The request will be presented to the Crown Land Classification Committee members with as much background information as possible. It will be the responsibility of Committee member or Secretary bringing the request forward to provide the background information.

The request will be presented to the Committee members at the regular meeting of the Committee.

b) Upon review of the request the Committee shall determine whether the request is approved, rejected or whether more information is required.

The Committee shall determine whether the Bloc Planning Committee need be requested for their recommendation.

c) Upon a final decision on the request by the Committee, the Secretary shall prepare the appropriate correspondence.

The Secretary shall be responsible for informing the Bloc Planning Committee of the decision.

The above procedure will be followed where there is no Provincial Crown Land Plan. Where such a plan exists, it is incumbent on the Committee to ensure complete review of the request if a change to the Provincial Plan will result. Therefore, where the review will result in a change to a Provincial Plan, Procedure XIII. 1 or Procedure XIII. 2 will also be followed.

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Chapter **XIV. GENERAL PROCEDURES - GUIDELINES**

Section **10. Procedure for Reviewing Site Specific Commercial Agricultural Requests Outside of the Defined Agro-Manitoba Boundary**

In the area identified outside of Agro-Manitoba (See Map III-1), the Crown Land Classification Committee will only undertake land use classification of Crown Land on a site specific basis. This means that only upon application for commercial agricultural use of an area greater than or equal to five (5) acres will the Crown Land Classification Committee undertake to determine agricultural suitability and classify the land for use.

As a general principle, Crown lands of 5 acres or more which will be used for commercial agricultural purposes should be administered by Manitoba Agriculture, Agricultural Crown Lands.

Therefore, commercial agricultural requests in the area outside of Agro-Manitoba will be dealt with in the following manner by all Bloc Planning Committees.

a) Bloc Planning Committee receives notification of the agricultural request. This notification can come from Head Office Agricultural Crown Lands or Manitoba Natural Resources, or from the regional office of Manitoba Agriculture or Natural Resources.

b) Bloc Planning Committee shall assess the land in question as to suitability of the intended agricultural use.

c) If the areas are not suitable, the Bloc Planning Committee informs the Crown Land Classification Committee Secretary by written correspondence of their recommendation. The recommendation shall include the reasons for rejection.

d) If the area is suitable and the Bloc Planning Committee has no concerns, the Bloc Planning Committee informs the Crown Land Classification Committee Secretary by written correspondence. The Bloc Planning Committee shall copy the Chief of Land Administration, Manitoba Natural Resources requesting a complete check of the Central Registry to ensure there are no outstanding reservations.

   Results of the Central Registry review shall be forwarded to the Crown Land Classification Committee Secretary.

e) If the area is suitable but the Bloc Planning Committee have concerns or identified conflicts other than those agriculturally related and cannot come to an agreed position, then the Bloc Planning Committee is to prepare a written submission for Crown Land Classification Committee consideration. The submission submitted shall follow the guidelines established by the

   Crown Land Classification Committee for written submission. The Bloc Planning Committee shall copy the Chief of Land Administration, Manitoba Natural Resources requesting a complete check or the Central Registry to ensure there are no outstanding reservations.

   Results of the Central Registry review shall be forwarded to the Crown Land Classification Committee Secretary.

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Section **10. Procedure for Reviewing Site Specific Commercial Agricultural Requests Outside of the Defined Agro-Manitoba Boundary**

f) Upon receipt of written correspondence from the Bloc Planning Committee indicating their recommendation, the Crown Land Classification Committee Secretary will place the item on the agenda of the next regular meeting of the Crown Land Classification Committee and will ensure all pertinent information is made available to Crown Land Classification Committee members.

g) Upon review of the application and Bloc Planning Committee recommendation or written submission the Crown Land Classification Committee shall decide on the merits of the land use request.

h) The Crown Land Classification Committee Secretary shall inform the Bloc Planning Committee, Manitoba Natural Resources and Agriculture of their decision.

i) If the Crown Land Classification Committee cannot make a final decision, the issue will be referred to the Provincial Land Use Committee for a decision.

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Chapter **XIV. GENERAL PROCEDURES - GUIDELINES**

Section **11. Review and Approval Procedures for Proposed Order-in-Council Land Designations in Agro-Manitoba: General Procedure**

The Crown Land Classification Committee is responsible for; "The ongoing review and recommendation to the Provincial Land Use Committee of any major designation of Crown land to use in Agro-Manitoba, i.e., Provincial Parks, Forests, Wildlife Management Areas, Community Pastures, Ecological Reserves, etc.".

As a result of the above directive, the Crown Land Classification Committee has established the following procedure in their review of a request for a change in Crown land use designation by Order-in-Council.

1. The Crown Land Classification Committee shall forward the proposed Order-in Council Land designation request (Provincial Park, Provincial Forest, Wildlife Management Area, Community Pasture, Ecological Reserve, etc.) to the Bloc Planning Committee for review and comment.

2. The Crown Land Classification Committee shall review the proposed change in land use designation with the Local Council, Planning District Board or Community Committee. This may be done directly by the Crown Land Classification Committee or the Bloc Planning Committee may be directed in conjunction with the Department proposing the new designation to review in proposal with the Board or Council.

   As considered appropriate, the Bloc Planning Committee, or members thereof, and the proponent shall notify existing lessees, permittees, etc., of the proposal. A joint meeting between the lessee, etc., the proponent and a representative of the agency (i.e., Agricultural Crown Lands or Manitoba Natural Resources, Lands) administering the lease, etc., may be held to discuss the proposal. The meeting shall occur on the understanding that such notification is only a consultative requirement. There is no intention to request approval of the proposal by the lessee, etc.

3. The Bloc Planning Committee recommendation along with the Council's/Board's comments will be forwarded to the Crown Land Classification Committee.

4. The Crown Land Classification Committee will also forward the proposed change in Crown land designation to, Manitoba Natural Resources, Resource Integration and the Interdepartmental Planning Board for review and comment.

5. Crown Land Classification Committee reviews all comments received and makes a recommendation to the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

6. If the Provincial Land Use Committee approves the change in designation, the Crown Land Classification Committee notifies the proponent of the proposed Order-in-Council land designation.

   It is then the responsibility of the Department (proponent) in conjunction with Manitoba Natural Resources, Lands, as appropriate, to prepare the Order-in-Council for their Minister's signature.

   The Crown Land Classification Committee will also forward to Lands, Manitoba Natural Resources, all correspondence concerning the proposal for their files.

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Section **11. Review and Approval Procedures for Proposed Order-in-Council Land Designations in Agro-Manitoba: General Procedure**

7. Upon the passing of the Order-in-Council by Cabinet, the Crown Land Classification Committee shall change its Crown Land Plans accordingly and will notify the Bloc Planning Committee, Council/Board, Interdepartmental Planning Board, Resource Integration Branch, etc.

   The Crown Land Classification Committee shall request that Lands, Manitoba Natural Resources to keep them informed when Orders-in-Council are passed and changes to the Central Registry are being made respecting the Order-in Council.

* Proposals mean a description of the area being considered for Park, Forest, Ecological Reserve, W.M.A. etc. Some justification and board purpose should also be provided in the proposal. Detailed management plan etc. may not be required at this time.

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Section 12. Review and Approval Procedures for Proposed Wildlife Management Areas

1. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS:

   a) This is a regional responsibility and recommendations should generally be based on land use codes.

   b) In general, "C1" codes will be given first priority. In special cases such as the southwest, all remaining Crown land may be coded to agricultural use, however, where these lands have significant wildlife values, their designation as WMA's should be considered a priority.

   c) Remaining "C" codes will be given second priority.

   d) Special consideration also will be given to unique ecological areas, areas with a low percentage of Crown land, etc.

2. COLLATION OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

   a) Regional Wildlife Specialist will supply information. For Example:

      land use status
      area (acres)
      agricultural use
      land classifications
      land use codes
      previous reservations
      objectives for establishment
      access and signing costs
      wildlife values

   b) Information to be recorded on appropriate forms.

3. REVIEW BY BLOC PLANNING COMMITTEE (BPC):

   a) Regional Wildlife Specialist will submit WMA proposal to local BPC for initial review. Copy to Secretary, CLCC for notification.

      NOTE: i) If BPC approval is received, process continues as indicated herein.

      ii) If BPC approval is not received, CLCC will rule on further action.

   b) The BPC will review the proposals a second time after all information from Councils, lessees, Watershed Boards, etc., has been received. They will make a final recommendation to the CLCC as per existing procedures.

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Section 12. Review and Approval Procedures for Proposed Wildlife Management Areas

4. In cases where leases are involved, lessee will be advised of the proposal by either Manitoba Agriculture, Agriculture Crown Lands, or Natural Resources, Lands staff depending on type of lease. This initial contact will be in writing and may be followed by a meeting between the Regional Wildlife Specialist, lessee and lessor representative.

5. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW:**

a) Regional Wildlife Specialists* will meet with local councils/planning districts to explain WMA program and current proposals.

b) A resolution supporting the WMA proposal will be requested.

c) Conditional support should also be in the form of a resolution.

*BPC shall decide if additional members should attend.

6. **WATERSHEDS AND CONSERVATION DISTRICTS:**

a) Regional Wildlife Specialist will advise districts of proposal and obtain comments.

7. **REVIEW BY HABITAT MANAGEMENT SECTION:**

a) Regional Wildlife Specialist will forward the WMA proposal with the aforementioned information to the Chief, Habitat Management Section, for review.

8. **REVIEW BY RESOURCE INTEGRATION BRANCH (RIB):**

a) Chief, Habitat Management Section, will forward each proposal to RIB for review and approval by the Resource Allocation Working Group (RAWG).

b) Chief, Habitat Management Section will forward the proposal to the Department Executive for their information after Resource Allocation Working Group approval.

9. **REVIEW BY CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE (CLCC):**

a) Comments from the local government council, BPC and RAWG will be forwarded to CLCC for review and approval.

10. **REVIEW BY INTERDEPARTMENTAL PLANNING BOARD (IPB):**

a) CLCC will forward proposal to IPB for review and approval.

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11. **REVIEW BY PROVINCIAL LAND USE COMMITTEE (PLUC):**

a) CLCC will forward proposal and IPB recommendations to PLUC for review and approval.

12. **SUBMISSION TO DEPARTMENTAL EXECUTIVE AND MINISTER:**

a) Once proposal has been approved through the various levels (Council, BPC, RIB, CLCC, IPB, PLUC), a regulation (O/C., Cabinet Submission, News Release, Communication Strategy) will be prepared by the Habitat Management Section from information supplied by the region.

b) The regulation will be reviewed by the Legislative Officer of Regional Services Branch as to form and content.

c) The Director, Wildlife, the Director, Regional Services and the Assistant Deputy Minister will approve and forward submission to the Deputy Minister and Minister for review.

13. **REVIEW BY CABINET:**

a) The Minister of Natural Resources will forward the regulation to Cabinet for approval.

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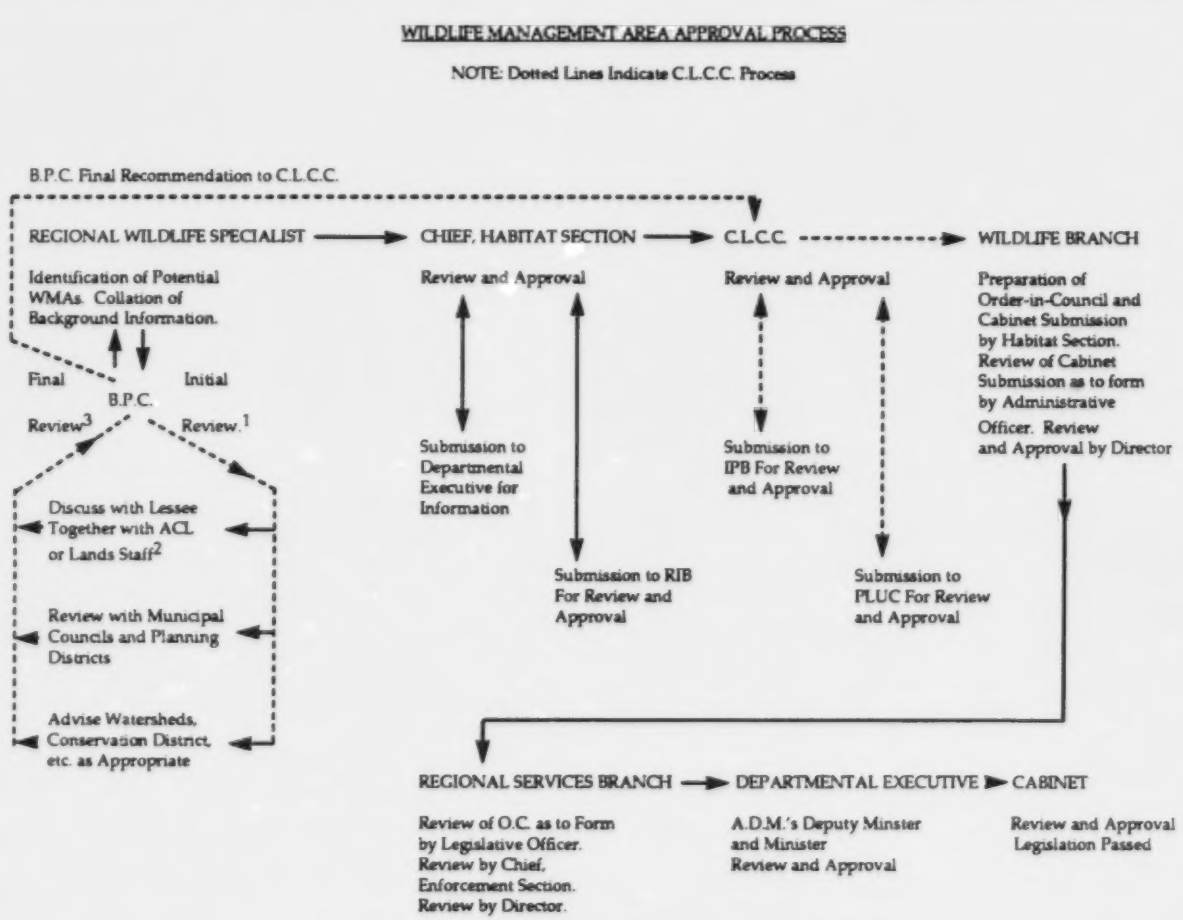
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA APPROVAL PROCESS
NOTE: Dotted Lines Indicate C.L.C.C. Process
B.P.C. Final Recommendation to C.L.C.C.
REGIONAL WILDLIFE SPECIALIST
CHIEF, HABITAT SECTION
C.L.C.C.
WILDLIFE BRANCH
Identification of Potential WMAs. Collation of Background Information.
Review and Approval
Review and Approval
Preparation of Order-in-Council and Cabinet Submission by Habitat Section. Review of Cabinet Submission as to form by Administrative Officer. Review and Approval by Director
Final
Initial
B.P.C.
Review[3]
Review.[1]
Submission to Departmental Executive for Information
Submission to IPB For Review and Approval
Submission to RIB For Review and Approval
Submission to PLUC For Review and Approval
Discuss with Lessee Together with ACL or Lands Staff[2]
Review with Municipal Councils and Planning Districts
Advise Watersheds, Conservation District, etc. as Appropriate
REGIONAL SERVICES BRANCH
DEPARTMENTAL EXECUTIVE
CABINET
Review of O.C. as to Form by Legislative Officer. Review by Chief, Enforcement Section. Review by Director.
A.D.M.'s Deputy Minster and Minister Review and Approval
Review and Approval Legislation Passed

[1]If BPC does not support proposal, CLCC will decide on further action; i.e. CLCC may direct that BPC present the issue to local government for comment. Those issues relating to Policy will be forwarded to PLUC for direction by CLCC.

If BPC does support proposal, chairman will advise (in writing) Municipal Councils, Planning Districts, Watersheds and Conservation Districts, etc. of the proposal and indicate that appropriate resource staff will be contacting them to arrange a review meeting.

[2]Initial contact with lessee will be made by appropriate staff representing lessor. Lessor will be responsible for scheduling a meeting between REGIONAL WILDLIFE SPECIALIST, lessee, and lessor to inform lessee of the proposal and implications, if any, to his operations, etc.

[3]The BPC shall review all information respecting the proposal including resolutions and results of contacts with lessees, Councils, Watershed Boards, etc. They will make a formal recommendation to the CLCC as per existing procedures.

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Section 13. Review and Approval Procedures for Proposed Provincial Forests

1. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL PROVINCIAL FORESTS:

   a) This is a regional responsibility and recommendations should generally be based on land use codes.

   b) In general, "A1" codes will be given first priority.

   c) Remaining "A" codes will be given second priority.

2. COLLATION OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

   a) Regional Forester will supply information. For example:

      land use status
      area (acres)
      forestry use
      land classifications
      land use codes
      previous reservations
      objectives for establishment
      forestry values

3. REVIEW BY BLOC PLANNING COMMITTEE (BPC):

   a) Regional Forester will submit proposal to local BPC for initial review. Copy to secretary, CLCC for notification.

   NOTE: i) If BPC approval is received process continues as indicated herein.

   ii) If BPC approval is not received, CLCC will rule on further action.

   b) The BPC will review the proposals a second time after all information from Councils, lessees, watershed Boards, etc., has been received. They will make a final recommendation to the CLCC as per existing procedures.

4. In cases where leases are involved, lessee will be advised of the proposal by either Agriculture Crown Lands or Manitoba Natural Resources, staff depending on type of lease. This initial contact will be in writing and may be followed by a meeting between the Regional Forester, lessee and lessor representative.

5. LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW:

   a) Regional Forester* will meet with local councils/planning districts to explain forestry program and current proposals.

b) A resolution supporting the Provincial Forest proposal will be requested.

c) Conditional support should also be in the form of a resolution.

*BPC shall decide if additional members should attend.

6. **WATERSHEDS AND CONSERVATION DISTRICTS:**

a) Regional Forester will advise districts of proposal and obtain comments.

7. **REVIEW BY FORESTRY BRANCH HEAD OFFICE:**

a) Regional Forester will forward the proposal with the aforementioned information to the Director for review.

8. **REVIEW BY RESOURCE INTEGRATION BRANCH (RIB):**

a) Director/or his designate, will forward each proposal to RIB for review and approval by the Resource Allocation Working Group (RAWG).

b) Director will forward proposal to Departmental Executive for their information after Resource Allocation Working Group (RAWG) approval.

9. **REVIEW BY CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE (CLCC):**

a) Comments from the local government council, BPC and RAWG will be forwarded to CLCC for review and approval.

10. **REVIEW BY INTERDEPARTMENTAL PLANNING BOARD (IPB):**

a) CLCC will forward proposal to IPB for review and approval.

11. **REVIEW BY PROVINCIAL LAND USE COMMITTEE (PLUC):**

a) CLCC will forward proposal and IPB recommendations to PLUC for review and approval.

12. **SUBMISSION TO DEPARTMENTAL EXECUTIVE AND MINISTER:**

a) Once proposal has been approved through the various levels (Council, BPC, RIB, CLCC, IPB, PLUC), a regulation (O/C., Cabinet Submission, News Release, Communication Strategy) will be prepared by the Forestry Branch from information supplied by the region.

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b) The regulation will be reviewed by the Legislative Officer of Regional Services Branch as to form and content.

c) The Director of Forestry, the Director of Regional Services and the Assistant Deputy Minister will approve and forward submission to the Deputy Minister and Minister for review.

13. **REVIEW BY CABINET:**

a) The Minister of Natural Resources will forward the regulation to Cabinet for approval.

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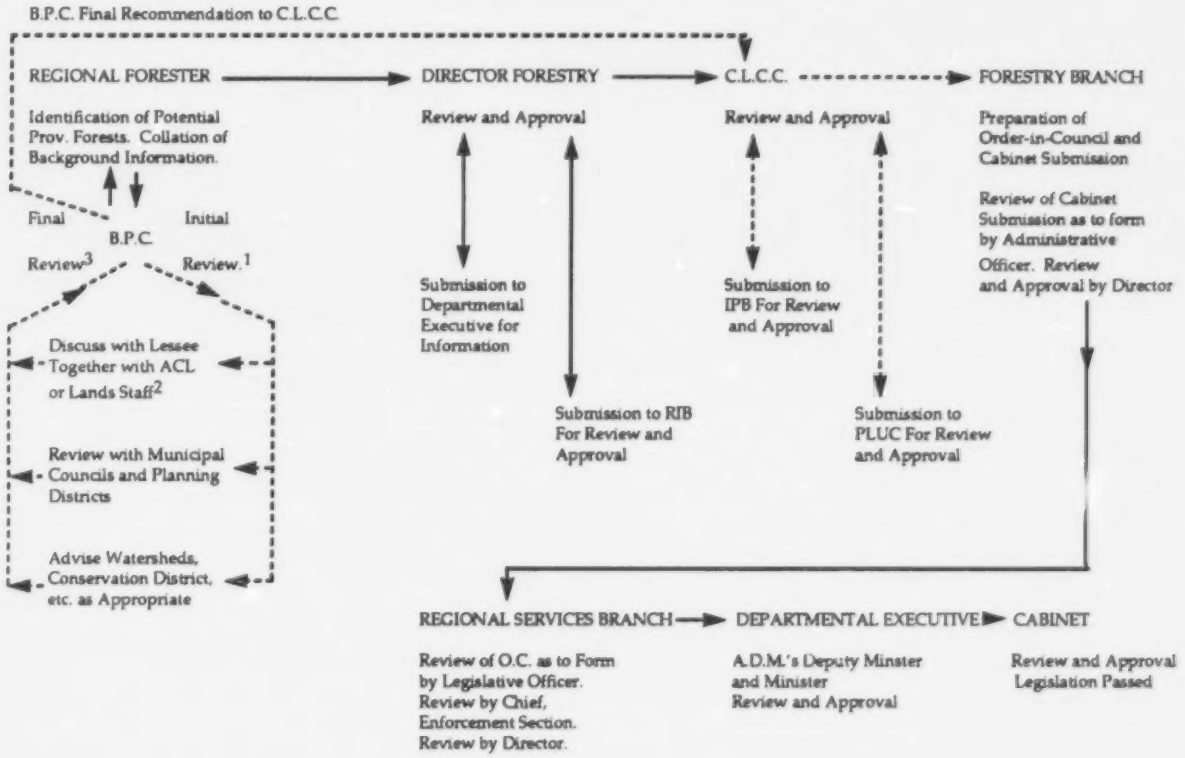
Section 13. Review and Approval Procedures for Proposed Provincial Forests

PROVINCIAL FOREST APPROVAL PROCESS
NOTE: Dotted Lines Indicate C.L.C.C. Process


B.P.C. Final Recommendation to C.L.C.C.
REGIONAL FORESTER
DIRECTOR FORESTRY
C.L.C.C.
FORESTRY BRANCH
Identification of Potential Prov. Forests. Collation of Background Information.
Review and Approval
Review and Approval
Preparation of Order-in-Council and Cabinet Submission
Review of Cabinet Submission as to form by Administrative Officer. Review and Approval by Director
Final B.P.C. Review[3]
Initial Review.[1]
Submission to Departmental Executive for Information
Submission to IPB For Review and Approval
Discuss with Lessee Together with ACL or Lands Staff[2]
Submission to RIB For Review and Approval
Submission to PLUC For Review and Approval
Review with Municipal Councils and Planning Districts
Advise Watersheds, Conservation District, etc. as Appropriate
REGIONAL SERVICES BRANCH
DEPARTMENTAL EXECUTIVE
CABINET
Review of O.C. as to Form by Legislative Officer. Review by Chief, Enforcement Section. Review by Director.
A.D.M.'s Deputy Minster and Minister Review and Approval
Review and Approval Legislation Passed

[1]If BPC does not support proposal, CLCC will decide on further action; i.e. CLCC may direct that BPC present the issue to local government for comment. Those issues relating to Policy will be forwarded to PLUC for direction by CLCC.

If BPC does support proposal, chairman will advise (in writing) Municipal Councils, Planning Districts, Watersheds and Conservation Districts, etc. of the proposal and indicate that appropriate resource staff will be contacting them to arrange a review meeting.

[2]Initial contact with lessee will be made by appropriate staff representing lessor. Lessor will be responsible for scheduling a meeting between REGIONAL WILDLIFE SPECIALIST, lessee, and lessor to inform lessee of the proposal and implications, if any, to his operations, etc.

[3]The BPC shall review all information respecting the proposal including resolutions and results of contacts with lessees, Councils, Watershed Boards, etc. They will make a formal recommendation to the CLCC as per existing procedures.

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Chapter **XIV. GENERAL PROCEDURES - GUIDELINES**

Section **14. Procedure for Reviewing Agricultural Crown Lands Branch Advertising Lists**

Bloc Planning Committees are responsible for recommending operational land use coding to the Crown Land Classification Committee. The Agricultural Crown Lands Branch (ACL) administer agriculturally designated Crown land from the operational Crown land plans as approved by the Crown Land Classification Committee. These plans are reviewed and amended annually.

Agricultural Crown Lands prepares their advertising lists utilizing the codes as approved by the Crown Land Classification Committee. The following are the procedures of the Agricultural Crown Lands and the Crown Land Classification Committee respecting the listing of lands on the advertising lists.

1. Upon receipt of a request for use of a parcel of land, cancellation or surrender of a lease or the identification of vacant land for use, Agricultural Crown Land staff will check the operational Crown land plan for the land use code.

2. Agricultural Crown Land's representative checks the agricultural suitability of the parcel and recommends the type of agricultural use (within the land use code restrictions).

3. Agricultural Crown Lands staff will then establish the type of agricultural disposition on the parcel, if still available and the parcel is placed on the preliminary advertising list.

4. The preliminary advertising list is then forwarded to Manitoba Natural Resources Land Manager, Bloc Planning Committee, Chairman and Crown Land Classification Committee, Secretary. Fifteen working days for review and comment shall be given.

   If Manitoba Natural Resources Land Manager has no concerns, he will notify Agricultural Crown Lands Head Office.

5. If Manitoba Natural Resources Land Manager identified a potential problem requiring a review of the land use code, then he shall: notify Agricultural Crown Lands Head Office, the appropriate Bloc Planning Committee and the Crown Land Classification Secretary. With the notification shall be the reason/explanations of the potential problem.

   a) Lands may be temporarily withdrawn from the Advertising List, where:

      i) The parcel would not be available for Agricultural use due to an expressed interest by another discipline.

      ii) The parcel would not be available for the intended Agricultural use or commitment due to the interest of another discipline.

   b) Crown lands would not be withdrawn from the lists where:

      i) Agricultural use would be allowed but a change to the development level is recommended.

In this case, the concern should be noted to ACL and the change in allowable development pursued through normal code change procedures. Development levels are not relevant to the advertising process and only become important after the land has been assigned.

ii) Agricultural capability of the parcel is in question.

In this case, ACL should be advised of the information. ACL will then undertake to determine whether their assessment of the parcel's agricultural capability is correct. If incorrect, ACL will withdrawn the land from the list and will request a new code through the BPC.

iii) The reason is ongoing planning.

Because the BPC is actively planning an area, is not sufficient reason to remove a parcel of land from the list. There must be an interest in the land from some discipline which would preclude or change the existing agricultural land use codes.

6. Upon receipt of the notification by Manitoba Natural Resources Land Manager the Bloc Planning Committee shall review the parcel relative to the potential problem, as soon as possible. Until review by the Bloc Planning Committee, Agricultural Crown Lands shall hold in abeyance these land from their lists.

a) If the Bloc Planning Committee recommends that the code remains as indicated on the Operational Plan, the Bloc Planning Committee will notify the Crown Land Classification Committee Secretary, Agricultural Crown Lands Head Office and Land Manager for Manitoba Natural Resources. No further review of the parcel shall be undertaken by the Crown Land Classification Committee and the lands can be rescheduled on Agricultural Crown Land's advertising list.

b) If the Bloc Planning Committee recommends a change in land use coding, the Bloc Planning Committee will notify the Crown Land Classification Committee Secretary and Agricultural Crown Lands Head Office staff (included with the recommendation should be the pertinent background material). Upon receipt of the recommended change in coding, the Crown Land Classification Committee Secretary will table the change for Crown Land Classification Committee approval.

c) If the Bloc Planning Committee is divided on the land use coding, the Bloc Planning Committee shall forward to the Crown Land Classification Committee Secretary all pertinent information requesting the Crown Land Classification Committee to review the conflict. (The material forwarded to the Crown Land Classification Committee shall follow the guidelines established by the Crown Land Classification Committee for written submissions). Upon receipt of the requests and the material, the Secretary will table the conflict for Crown Land Classification Committee review.

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7. Upon review of any parcels (6b, 6c) forwarded to the Crown Land Classification Committee, the Crown Land Classification Committee shall notify Agricultural Crown Lands Head Office, and the Bloc Planning Committee of its decision.

8. Lands identified for withdrawal, other than errors, from the preliminary advertising list, shall be forwarded to the Bloc Planning Committee, Agricultural Crown Lands Head Office and Crown Land Classification Committee Secretary. (The procedure shall start again at "6" for those parcels withdrawn).

9. The final advertising list is then prepared and advertised and allocation process completed.

Note: The 15 working day review (4) has a limited purpose to:

a) check the list for possible errors, i.e., lands added by mistake or wrong codes.

b) check the list for lands against any areas proposed for a special project or disposition which has been established since the initial coding.

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Section **15. Review of Drainage Feasibility Studies**

It has been agreed between the CLCC and Manitoba Natural Resources, Water Resources, that CLCC involvement in the initial stages of drainage feasibility proposals would be beneficial. In respect of ensuring CLCC involvement the following general procedure shall be implemented.

1. Upon the initiation of a drainage feasibility study, Head Office Water Resources staff shall consult the CLCC's Interdepartmental Operational Crown Land Plans Report to determine whether Crown lands will be impacted.

2. If Crown lands will be affected, Water Resources will advise the CLCC Secretary providing an outline and extent of the proposal.

3. Upon receipt of a request for review by Water Resources, the CLCC Secretary will advise the Bloc Planning Committee requesting concerns and comments. In particular, the CLCC and BPC will identify, but not limited to, the following;

   a) If there are Provincial Crown land plans for the areas (approved, and/or under review).

   b) If there are Municipal Planning Districts in the area.

   c) Whether there are any order-in-council proposals being considered in the area.

   d) What provincial programs may impact on the Crown lands in the area, i.e., Agricultural Crown land development program, Crown land sale/exchange programs, heritage marshes, etc.

   e) The CLCC will endeavour to interpret the impact in a general manner on existing Provincial and Operational Crown land plans, as deemed appropriate.

   f) Identify any potential land use conflicts which should be considered or will need to be resolved.

4. CLCC will advise Water Resources of its preliminary evaluation and provide more detailed evaluations as deemed appropriate as the study proposal is developed.

Given that feasibility studies are conducted by Head Office staff, direct involvement of the local Bloc Planning Committee is not appropriate during the drainage proposal feasibility study phase. However, upon determination that the drainage proposal is feasible, BPC's will be involved through participation on local Advisory Committee's established to finalize the design and to implement the drainage scheme.

It should be noted that CLCC involvement is supplemental to the review of such proposal by the Resource Allocation Working Group of Manitoba Natural Resources and other reviewing agencies.

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Chapter **XV. SPECIFIC POLICIES**

Section **1. Agricultural Land Use in Wildlife Management Areas, Approved as of May, 1984**

The Crown Land Classification Committee reviews and processes proposed Wildlife Management Areas with local councils, planning district boards and staff predicated upon the following:

"That agricultural use by existing lessee shall continue until the existing legal obligations expire (that is the lease is surrendered). It should be noted that agricultural use may continue upon the expiration of the lease where deemed appropriate by the Wildlife Branch. It is further understood that in-family transfers are accepted as a continuing legal commitment."

To ensure compliance with this constraint, the Crown Land Classification Committee shall:

1) formalize the allowable agricultural use for the duration of the existing lease through its coding and review process;

2) review lease transfers as a result of farm sales in respect of continuing the agricultural use. Lease transfers shall be reviewed favourable where continued agricultural use is required to maintain the viability of the farm.

Notwithstanding the above, it is recognized that Manitoba Natural Resources, Wildlife shall be responsible for the management and administration of those Wildlife Management Areas.

Exceptions to these terms-of-reference shall only be approved subject to normal review through the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

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Chapter **XV. SPECIFIC POLICIES**

Section **2. Protection of Provincially Significant Shoreland**

In respect of the present Agricultural Crown Land Sale Program, the Provincial Land Use Committee has agreed:

"... that once a parcel of land was identified as not being for sale because the shoreland was provincially significant, then that parcel should be formally designated for protection in the Crown Land Classification Committee coding system".

The preceding directive shall be implemented by the Crown Land Classification Committee coding system".

1. Where a sale request has been rejected by the Crown Land Classification Committee, the decision appealed and the appeal denied by the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet because of provincial significant shoreland; the parcel or that portion so identified as shoreland shall be coded as a significant shoreland.

   The operational coding shall also identify the reason for its significance.

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Chapter XV. SPECIFIC POLICIES

Section 3. Designation of Crown Lands for Non-Farm Rural Residences

APPROVED BY THE PROVINCIAL LAND USE COMMITTEE – DECEMBER 11, 1984

Rural non-farm residential development is legitimate land use of Crown land, however, it is essential that such development occur only in a planned framework consistent with local plans, needs and desires. This will protect the Province's natural resources, compliment existing urban centers and avoid unnecessary costs to the public or to the private sector due to premature or haphazard development.

While the Planning Act does not apply to the disposal of Crown land by the Province (Section 60(3), i) it is important to realize that Crown lands exist to varying degrees in most municipalities and are a significant part of the land base of most local government districts. It is therefore essential that non-farm rural residential developments on Crown land be considered within a policy framework which is supportive of local plans, the Planning Act and provincial land use policy.

POLICY OBJECTIVE

To ensure that the fiscal and natural resources of the province are allocated in an efficient and effective manner by directing non-farm rural residential development to established rural service centers and areas specifically designated for such use.

The policy will be consistent with or exceed the requirements of the Provincial Land Use Policies respecting non-farm rural residences.

POLICY

A. Non-farm rural residential land use requests shall only be approved and/or accepted for Crown land where:

1) there are no areas identified and zoned by the local authority for rural residential use, or

2) no lots are available in established rural subdivisions, and

3) subject to site specific evaluation which will consider the following:

a) The development should not be located on mineral deposits, historical or archaeological sites.

b) The development shall not be located adjacent to or within a sufficient distance necessary to protect; parks, wildlife management areas, mineral deposits, historical or archaeological sites, ecological reserves, provincial forests, areas of high recreational potential or use, etc., from development that can be shown to be detrimental to the provincial resource.

c) In general, rural non-farm residences shall not be located on lands of CLI Classes 1, 2 or 3 for wildlife ungulate, waterfowl, outdoor recreation or forestry CLI Classes 3, 4 or 5*.
(*Note, there are no Class 1 or 2 CLI forestry lands in Manitoba.)

d) The development should not be located in an area which is dominated by agriculture and would interfere with agricultural operations or production, including livestock operations. Non-farm rural residences shall not be located on CLI Classes 1, 2, 3 or 4 agricultural lands.

e) The development should be located at a sufficient distance from intensive agricultural uses, industrial uses, lagoons, landfill sites pipelines, hydro lines, gravel extraction operations, etc., to avoid adverse affects on either uses.

f) he development should be located at sufficient distance from incorporated or unincorporated centers unless the applicant can demonstrate that the development would in no manner have the potential to adversely impact or influence such centers.

g) The site must have a potable water supply and capacity for installation of a safe sewage disposal system.

h) The site must have all-weather road access.

i) The site shall have an adequate surface drainage system.

j) The site shall not be prone to flooding, erosion or other hazards to life or property.

k) The site shall be generally no less than 2 acres and no larger than 10 acres or the size requirement as indicated by municipal by-laws. Planning Act regulations respecting lot requirements for rural residential lots shall apply.

l) Rural residential development must be planned in a manner that will not produce unacceptable social or economic costs or present a danger to public health or safety. Consideration must be given to the impact of such development on the economic provision of public services such as schools, hydro, telephone, pipelines, highways, airports, police, fire protection, health care and recreational facilities.

APPLICATION

The policy shall only apply in southern Manitoba and will be limited to existing municipalities and local government districts.

The policy shall apply only to new proposed non-farm rural residential developments as of January 1, 1985.

IMPLEMENTATION

This policy shall be implemented by Manitoba Natural Resources in the evaluation of applications for non-farm rural residences. It is implicit in the implementation of this policy for the applicant to provide evidence that no existing sites are available for non-farm rural residences in the rural municipality or local government district.

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Chapter **XV. SPECIFIC POLICIES**

Section **3. Designation of Crown Lands for Non-Farm Rural Residences**

The local planning authority must approve the use.

Existing site evaluation is still required, that is, normal Crown Lands Branch clearance procedures shall apply when an application is accepted for consideration.

Where appropriate the Crown Land Classification Committee through Provincial Crown Land Plans shall consider the designation of Crown lands suitable for non-farm rural residences. Normal planning consultation and subdivision procedures would be followed, that is, plan review by local authorities, Interdepartmental Planning Board and approval by the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

DEFINITIONS

Non-farm rural residential development means the establishment of rural non-farm residences on small acreage lots excluding cottages, and resort type development.

Crown lands means Crown lands as defined by the Crown Lands Act.

Sufficient Distance means a reasonable distance adjacent to the site under consideration within which rural non-farm residential development will be restricted, prohibited or viewed as a conditional use as required by the particular siting criteria guideline. For example, in respect of parks, wildlife management areas, ecological reserves, provincial forests, etc., 2 miles is considered sufficient distance, in the case of mineral deposits 1000 metres is considered sufficient distance.

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Chapter XV. SPECIFIC POLICIES

Section 4. Timber Harvesting/Exceeding Development Code

The development level as defined by the operational code applies to all potential land users, including forestry, in respect to timber harvesting. The intent of protecting native woody vegetation is to ensure that a specified amount of vegetation is retained for a number of "conservation" purposes.

The following process will allow for timber harvesting to exceed the development code in certain situations and yet ensure that a specified amount of vegetation is retained as per operational codes.

PURPOSE

To allow for the harvesting of timber resources on Crown lands coded for long term agricultural use and to allow for harvesting of the timber to exceed the allowable development level under specific circumstances.

POLICY

Timber harvesting may exceed the development level on Crown lands coded for long term agricultural use, if regeneration of the area harvested in excess of the allowable development level is assured.

Example

Land use code is 4a (80 acres development allowed providing 40 acres of woody vegetation remain).

Entire quarter section is wooded.

Forestry may be allowed to harvest up to the entire quarter section providing that it could be assured that 80 acres of woody vegetation would regenerate on the parcel.

POLICY APPLICATION: AGRICULTURAL CROWN LANDS

The basic premise of the policy as it relates to agricultural use is that timber harvesting could exceed the allowable development level and regeneration would occur if the area harvested in excess of the allowable level was not grazed.

To ensure that natural regeneration is allowed to occur on Crown lands classified for agricultural use, the following guidelines apply:

1. **VACANT CROWN LAND CLASSIFIED FOR AGRICULTURAL USE**

   a) ACL will not advertise these lands until natural regeneration has occurred to the prescribed level,

   b) ACL would advertise for phased development and/or use to ensure that natural regeneration would occur. For example, a parcel coded for hay and grazing may be restricted to hay use only in specified areas to allow regeneration to occur prior to grazing of the parcel.

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Chapter XV. SPECIFIC POLICIES

Section 4. Timber Harvesting/Exceeding Development Code

2. CROWN LANDS UNDER AGRICULTURAL LEASE AND CLASSIFIED FOR AGRICULTURAL USE

a) No timber harvesting above the allowable code where present use is grazing.

b) Timber harvesting above the code is allowed when regeneration is assured, i.e., areas presently under hay and/or cultivation.

IMPLEMENTATION

A detailed Site Plan will all proposed timber harvesting locations must be reviewed and approved by the BPC in situations where the parcel to be harvested will exceed the allowable development level. The approved Site Plan will then be used as a control measure for future development as well as a management guide. The BPC will be responsible for determining when regeneration has occurred to a state when grazing may be allowed on the parcel.

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Chapter **XV. SPECIFIC POLICIES**

Section **5. Recreational Land Use Coding**

In an effort to recognize the importance of high capability recreational Crown lands, the Crown Land Classification Committee has agreed to a general approach in identifying and coding these lands.

a) All Canada Land Inventory Class 1, 2 or 3 (recreation) Crown land regardless of present commitment shall be coded for recreation. Those lands suitable for intensive recreational development coded RM and those suitable for general recreational use B1.

b) The Bloc Planning Committee shall identify the other use (code) which can be made of these lands without destroying or damaging the land's capability for recreation. Thus if a parcel is capable of sustaining hay and grazing but no development is recommended to protect the recreational value, these lands shall be coded for example as follows:

B/7a or B/7d or B4.

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Chapter **XV. SPECIFIC POLICIES**

Section **6. Use of Flood Prone Lands for Housing, Recreational Cottaging and Mobile Homesties.**

There are a large number of existing situations throughout Manitoba where Crown permit and lease assignments are identified as being either within current water power reserves or below the 100-year flood elevation.

On September 23, 1987, the Provincial Land Committee of Cabinet approved the following policy in regard to the use of flood prone lands for housing, recreational cottaging and mobile homesites.

POLICY

1. No new construction of capital works should be allowed on flood prone Crown lands, (except for docks and water related service facilities) unless specifically approved by PLUC.

2. Flood proofing of lands to meet engineering standards set by Manitoba Water Resources engineers is an acceptable option to facilitate construction of capital works and withdrawal of Water Power Reserves or other flood prone designation.

3. Existing buildings on flood prone lands that are presently occupied and used be regularized by permit or lease conditional that the occupant holds or acquires a valid land use permit or lease and conditional that he signs a waiver of flood claim that is mutually agreed to by both parties and that waiver is renewed with each successive assignment; subject to The Water Resources Administration Act and subject to Manitoba Hydro's right of review of new permits or leases within Water Power Licence or adjacent to regulated water bodies.

4. a) Most Crown land assignments should be authorized on flood prone lands, thereby allowing a tenant to realize on his capital investment, conditional that any such assignment bind and continue to bind the incoming tenant to the same waiver agreement relative to flood hazards.

   b) On flood prone lands that are considered to be sufficiently high risk to require the removal of the buildings, then the tenant of record should either

      i) be served with 10 years advance notice of that requirement for vacant possession of the land, or

      ii) the province consider compensating the tenant either for the value of the building (no site value allowed) or to assist in the relocation of the building to a new lot subject to individual PLUC approval on a site by site basis.

5. All buildings or capital improvements presently located on flood prone lands shall be inventoried and listed with the Disaster Assistance Board and be denied any flood or ice damage claims, similar to present practice in the Red River Valley where persons build and fail to flood proof their lands to prescribed engineering standards.

6. That the sale of agricultural land that is outside a Water Power Reserve or a Water License area but is prone to natural flooding be dealt with according to PLUC policy.

Crown Land Classification Committee

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Chapter **XV. SPECIFIC POLICIES**

Section **7. Public Access onto Agriculturally Leased Crown Land**

The Provincial Land Use Policies apply multiple land use principles in the allocation, use and management of Crown lands. This concept extends to public access onto Crown lands occupied under agricultural lease. The right of the public to enter upon leased Crown land for legitimate purposes is recognized, as is the leaseholder's right to quiet enjoyment and reasonable safety and protection of livestock and equity.

The general public shall have access to agricultural leased and permitted Crown lands as define below.

POLICY

1. The public may enter on and travel upon agriculturally leased land on foot for any legitimate recreational or commercial purposes.

2. Vehicular access through agriculturally leased Crown land for legitimate pursuits by licensed on road and off road vehicles is allowed. Travel is restricted to existing and open roads and trails.

3. There will be no requirement for the leaseholder, the Province, or local authority to maintain existing roads or trails in passable condition.

4. Access by vehicle is not permitted on trails declared closed. Gates located on these closed trails may be located by the leaseholder; or gate and/or approaches may be removed depending on circumstance as outlined below.

    a) In instances where a trail on leased land becomes impassable or hazardous; or no longer serves a useful purpose, the trail may be designated as closed. Any gates and/or approaches are to be removed by the leaseholder.

    b) Roads and trails constructed by the leaseholder for the purpose of enhancing the agricultural use and management or the leased lands will be considered closed to public vehicular traffic. Such construction must have prior authorization and land use approval. Gates may be placed on these trails, and may be locked by the leaseholder. Such new trails or roads must not block or interfere with existing public access.

5. Existing trails which are improved by the leaseholder are considered as public trails and continued access by the public is guaranteed.

6. Access to agriculturally leased Crown land for the purpose of harvesting or extracting natural resources under permit or licence from the Crown is permissible.

7. A leaseholder is entitled to fair compensation for any damages to his improvements on the leased lands as a result of resource harvest or extraction.

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Chapter **XV. SPECIFIC POLICIES**

Section **7. Public Access onto Agriculturally Leased Crown Land**

IMPLEMENTATION

1. As appropriate, existing and future agricultural leases and permits shall reflect the approved policy.

2. Existing trails and roads through leased lands may be closed, or new trails or roads constructed on leased lands, upon approval by the CLCC. All proposals with respect to new trails, or trail closures, shall be reviewed by IPB, Local Council, and the BPC. The decision of the CLCC may be appealed with PLUC, the final authority.

3. All new or closed trails shall be recorded in the Lease File, Surveys Branch, Lands Registry and the Interdepartmental Operational Crown Land Plans Report.

4. Appropriate field staff shall be notified of all roads and trails which are closed.

5. Existing administrative requirements shall apply; that is, appropriate Permits and authorizations are still required.

6. Circulation of proposed new trails/roads and proposed closures shall be undertaken by CLCC.

Crown Land Classification Committee

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Chapter **XV. SPECIFIC POLICIES**

Section **8. Carrot River, Residences**

It is PLUC policy to refuse any permanent residence north of the Carrot River as it would set a precedent for other applicants.

(Agreed – Meeting #134, May 14, 1985)

Crown Land Classification Committee

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Chapter **XV. SPECIFIC POLICIES**

Section **9. Renewable Hay Permits on RM6 Lands**

CLCC has agreed that Renewable Hay Permits can be issued for lands coded RM6 providing:

1. ACL confirms with the CLCC each year that the land is available for agricultural use, and
2. The permittee is advised that the area has priority for recreational development.

Crown Land Classification Committee

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Chapter **XV. SPECIFIC POLICIES**

Section **10. Farm Unit Transfers and Proposed Wildlife Management Areas**

The CLCC has agreed that PLUC policy will only be enforced for proposed Wildlife Management Areas from the date at which the CLCC has officially endorsed a proposed WMA and have agreed to forward the proposal for approval.

Any farm unit transfer initiated prior to CLCC endorsement will be governed by existing ACL policy which applies to all non Order-in-Council Crown lands.

In cases where the policy does apply, the CLCC would only require ACL to recommend transfer, based on ACL assessment that the Crown lands involved are an integral part of the unit transfer.

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Chapter **XV. SPECIFIC POLICIES**

Section **11. Agricultural Agreements Regardinging Ducks Unlimited Projects**

A standardized approval process for Ducks Unlimited projects on Crown lands has been agreed to by Ducks Unlimited, Manitoba Agriculture and Manitoba Natural Resources.

1. Duck Unlimited project proposal shall be received by the appropriate Bloc Planning Committee. The BPC shall conduct a review of this proposal as well as forward the proposal to the appropriate Agricultural Land Representative for review.

2. When projects are to occur on leased lands and/or lands held under Renewable Permits, consultation with the leaseholder and permittee will be required. This consultation will involve a representative from Ducks Unlimited and the Agricultural Land Representative, and will include a discussion of the positive/negative impacts of the project to the farm operation.

   When the leaseholder and permittee have no concerns, they are required to sign a consent form indicating no objections.

   If the leaseholder and permittee have an objection or concern, this will not automatically stop the project. The client will complete a short statement confirming that s/he has been contacted and outlining any concerns. S/he should be advised that these concerns will be reviewed and considered by Manitoba Agriculture and the Crown Land Classification Committee. If the concerns are legitimate, the project may be refused approval or may require modification.

3. Where there have been no concerns expressed, the proposal will follow the BPC - CLCC approval process.

4. In those cases where concerns have been raised, the Agricultural Land Representative will forward the concerns to the BPC and CLCC for discussion.

Crown Land Classification Committee

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Chapter **XVI. AGRICULTURAL CROWN LAND SALES**

Section **A. Policy: Sale of Agricultural Land Under Crown Lease**

I. PURPOSE

To assist the growth of the agricultural industry through the sale of agriculturally leased Crown land, while protecting the Provincial, Municipal or other public interests in land which may be required for alternate purposes.

II. AUTHORITY

Chapter C340 – The Crown Lands Act – Section 5(1): "The Lieutenant Governor in Council may (a) determine the limits to be placed upon the price of Crown lands and the terms and conditions of sale and of payment, . . ."

Note: (1) The authority to sell land under the above is with the Minister of Natural Resources.

(2) The authority to administer agricultural leases is with the Minister of Agriculture.

Therefore: The actions taken to sell agricultural Crown land is a co-ordinated effort between the two ministers.

III. GENERAL CONDITIONS

A. Eligibility of Purchaser

1. The purchaser must qualify under The Crown Lands Act and The Farms Lamds Ownership Act.
2. The applicant must have held the land under a long term lease for at least two years prior to the date of application in order to be eligible to buy the land. This requirement will be waived in cases where the lands were acquired through In-Family Transfer
3. The Province reserves the absolute right to refuse a land sale if the applicant is no longer an eligible lessee when the sale has been approved by Cabinet .

B. Application

1. Application to purchase is to be made to the Agricultural Crown Lands Branch and a $50.00 deposit per quarter section or portion thereof, is to accompany application.
2. The deposit will be applied to the purchase price if sale is approved, and the Applicant accepts the Offer to Purchase.
3. If the sale is not approved, the deposit is returned to the Applicant.
4. If the sale is approved, but the Applicant rejects the Sale Offer, the deposit is forfeited.

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Chapter **XVI. AGRICULTURAL CROWN LAND SALES**

Section **A. Policy: Sale of Agricultural Land Under Crown Lease**

C. Suitability of Land

1. The Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet will be the authority for the Agricultural Land Sales Program.

2. The Crown land must be agriculturally useable and generally have an agricultural capability of Class 5 or better.

3. The sale of Crown land must not adversely affect the public interest, i.e., the land must not be required for government use and does not require protection as defined by PLUC policy; including but not limited to the following:

   a) required for future Highways, Hydro, MTS, etc., purposes;

   b) required for resource management and development, including wildlife, forestry, fisheries, recreation, historical/archaeological, mineral and watershed protection;

   c) require protection due to instability (flooding, stream bank slippage), erosion (wind or water), fragility (marshes, etc.);

   d) ecologically significant areas;

   e) lands required due to legislative or legal designation (areas designated by Order-in-Council, licensed areas, etc.).

4. Agricultural Crown Lands which contain within their boundaries or are adjacent to waterways, waterbodies and shorelands of public significance shall not be sold.

5. The Crown land must not be required for government use or public recreational development, i.e., Crown lands with the following characteristics:

   a) Class 1, 2 or 3 Recreation lands.

   b) Significant shorelands, points of land, islands less than 250 acres and natural harbours.

   c) Significant natural features: waterfalls, natural formations.

   d) Recreation areas used by local residents on an informal basis.

   e) Lands with the potentail for cottage development of more than five lots.

   f) Lands adjacent to recreational lands, if it can be shown that agricultural development would negatively impact on the recreational lands.

g) Lands which restrict public access to recreation lands.

h) Lands required for park purposes.

6. The sale must be for a land use that conforms to local planning by-laws and plans and must have the approval of the Municipality, the Planning District Board and the Watershed Board, where applicable. Any rejection from these local authorities must be based on land use or land servicing concerns.

D. Conditions of Sale

1. The land will be sold for cash at the time of sale, or in the case of term sale, the sale account may be transferred to the Manitoba Agricultural Credit Corporation subject to such terms and conditions as are agreed to by the Ministers of Natural Resources and Agriculture.

2. In cases where there are land improvements paid for by the Province, the sale price shall be equal to, or greater than, the raw land value, plus the amount of the capital invested by the Province in the improvements.

3. In the case where the improvements were paid for by the lessee, the lessee shall be credited for the improvements; however, the purchase price of the land shall not be less than the raw land value of similar property.

4. The Province reserves the right to require special agreement to be filed as caveats against the land to protect the Crown against advsere claims against flooding that were unforeseen at the time of sale and to ensure such rights as may be determined by Cabinet from time to time to provide such things as the right to repurchase, at a fixed price, of land required for public works such as roads, drains, etc.

E. Appeal

1. Where a sale is rejected, the Applicant may appeal the rejection to the Crown Land Classification Committee with the Decision on the appeal being recommended by the Provincial Land use Committee and approved by Cabinet. All appeal decisions are final.

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Chapter XVI. AGRICULTURAL CROWN LAND SALES

Section B. Crown Land Classification Committee Responsibility and Process

The Crown Land Classification Committee has been given the responsibility of reviewing all agricultural Crown Lands sales and making a recommendation on their suitability for sale within the policy guidelines as determined by the Provincial Land Use Committee and the stated Sales Policy.

The approved procedure is as follows:

1. All requested lands would be circulated by Manitoba Natural Resources to appropriate government departments and agencies for comment, using the PLUC system.

2. All comments received would be reviewed by the CLCC with a recommended action presented to PLUC by the Crown Land Classification Committee.

3. All lands for which no valid objection has been raised will automatically be approved and forwarded by the CLCC to Manitoba Natural Resources, Lands for processing, that is, appraisal, offers to purchase, pricing Orders-in-Councils. PLUC shall be notified.

4. Where a disapproved recommendation is made by the CLCC within approved PLUC policy, Agricultural Crown Lands and Lands, Manitoba Natural Resources shall be automatically notified. The application shall be rejected and processed. PLUC shall be notified.

5. Where further policy clarification is required by the CLCC respecting a purchase request, the CLCC shall bring the matter to PLUC for a decision.

6. All rejected applicants shall be notified that they may appeal to Manitoba Natural Resources, Lands who will forward to the CLCC for processing. A final decision is rendered by PLUC.

7. The CLCC shall meet at least once every four months with PLUC to review the sales program.

The Crown Land Classification Committee utilizes the following information:

a) The field recommendation of the Bloc Planning Committee. Their recommendations are governed by Crown Land Classification Committee guidelines and are generally based on the capability of the land and needs of various government policies and programs.

b) The Sale Clearance Procedure comments and objections, if any, from most branches-disciplines-agencies in Government. These branches, etc. are those who have indicated an interest in land use and provide the required comments needed to identify those situations which could adversely affect the public interest.

c) The comments from the Local Rural Municipality and Local Government District.

From these sources, the Crown Land Classification Committee then prepares a recommendation on the suitability of Crown land for sale.

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Chapter **XVI. AGRICULTURAL CROWN LAND SALES**

Section **B. Crown Land Classification Committee Responsibility and Process**

The Crown Land Classification Committee will make one of four possible recommendations.

1. **Approval of the Sale**

   a) Where no objections to the sale are made, or where the objections/ comments received are not within policy of the Provincial Land Use Committee, the Crown Land Classification Committee will recommend sale.

   b) Approve the sale of Crown lands subject to further limited clearance by Lands where the sale is a simple land split not involving buildings and,

   c) Approve the sale of Crown lands subject to full subdivision review clearance by Lands where the sale represents a subdivision involving buildings.

   Parcels which are approved for sale are automatically referred to Manitoba Natural Resources, Lands for further processing. It is Provincial Land Use Committee's policy to approve all sales where there are no objections raised.

2. **Rejection/Disapproval of the Sale**

   Where the sale of the land does not meet the stated policy or Provincial Land Use Committee Guidelines, the Crown Land Classification Committee will recommend against sale. When such recommendations are made, the applicants so affected are informed by Manitoba Agriculture of the reason for rejection by the Crown Land Classification Committee. The applicant is also informed that he may make an appeal in writing to Manitoba Natural Resources, Lands who shall bring the appeal forward to the Secretary of the Crown Land Classification Committee.

3. **Deferral to the Provincial Land Use Committee**

   Where the Crown Land Classification Committee is unsure of the suitability of the land as a result of possible policy conflict, physical factors, social concerns, etc. which are not covered explicitly within the existing sales policy of the Provincial Land Use Committee, the Crown Land Classification Committee refers these lands-concerns to Provincial Land Use Committee for clarification of government policy on the suitability for sale.

4. **Rejection of the Appeal**

   Where after review of an appeal by the Crown Land Classification Committee the Committee continues to reject the sale, the appeal is forwarded to the Provincial Land Use Committee for a final decision.

Crown Land Classification Committee

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Chapter **XVI. AGRICULTURAL CROWN LAND SALES**

Section **C. Sales Review Procedure**

The Crown Land Classification Committee is responsible for recommending on the sale suitability of Agricultural Crown Lands. The Committee receives its information, and comments regarding individual land sales from Manitoba Natural Resources, Resource Integration Branch who undertake to vet (i.e., request comments on) agricultural Crown land sales through government. Manitoba Natural Resources provides to the Crown Land Classification Committee a complete Land Clearance file on every parcel of Crown land requested for sale under the Agricultural Crown Land Sales Policy.

The Chief of Resource Planning, Resource Integration reviews each land clearance file and ensures preparation of a comment summary sheet on each parcel (see form). In addition to the form, the actual comments, if any, received from each Department, etc. are attached verbatim on a sheet called the Comment/Explanations Sheet.

When no objection is raised, the Secretary/Co-ordinator will approve this sale and report these sales to the CLCC providing land description of the parcel and the name of the applicant.

When an objection has occurred, the compiled comment summary sheets with attached Comment/Explanations sheets are forwarded to the Committee for review and recommendation.

It is the Secretary's responsibility to process all land clearance files upon receiving the Committee's recommendation. Where the recommendation is to approve the sale, the clearance files along with completed comment summary sheets are forwarded to Manitoba Natural Resources, Lands. Where the applicant has been refused sale, the Secretary informs, Manitoba Agriculture who informs the applicant that the land will not be sold giving the reasons for rejection. The land clearance file is forwarded to Manitoba Natural Resources, for further processing.

Where a parcel of Crown land has been rejected from sale but subsequently an objecting agency removes its objection, the Secretary/Co-ordinator for the Committee shall retrieve the Land Clearance File from Manitoba Natural Resources, prepare a new Comment Summary Sheet and forward the file to the Committee. The normal procedure for the sale is then followed.

Periodically, the Crown Land Classification Committee Secretary shall compile a listing of lands approved and disapproved and forward the list to all commenting Departments, Agencies, etc.

Where an appeal is received the clearance file will be reconstructed and an appeal summary sheet prepared for CLCC review. The CLCC Secretary will contact the objecting Agency(ies) requesting another review. Where an appeal is received 3 years after the disapproval by the CLCC, the local Council and Manitoba Highways will be requested to review the sale once again, even if they originally had no concerns. If appeal is rejected a formal appeal report is prepared by the CLCC for review by the Provincial Land Use Committee.

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Chapter **XVI. AGRICULTURAL CROWN LAND SALES**

Section **C. Sales Review Procedure**

Sale _____ Mailing #

Exchange_____ Mailing #

COMMENTS SUMMARY SHEET

Location_____ R.M./L.G.D._____

Date Rec'd_____ Circulated_____ Replies Requested_____

Applicant's Name_____ Lease #_____

Applicant's Address_____

LAND DESCRIPTION (if different from "Location", above):

M.T.S.....	☐	Natural Resources		Mun. Affairs	
Hydro.....	☐	-Chief Planning Parks...	☐	-Sr. Dist. Plner..	☐
Gov't Services		-Chief Land Management..	☐		
-Land Acq. Br.....	☐	-Dir. Plng. Water Res...	☐	Dist. Plng. Board.	☐
Northern Affairs		-Reg. Wildlife Biolgst..	☐	Cultural Affairs	
-A/Dir. Com. Ser..	☐	-Reg. Fisheries Biolgst.	☐	-Dir. Hist. Res...	☐
Highways & Transp.		-Supr. Timber Sales.....	☐	Environment Asses.	☐
-Dir. Plng.& Desn.	☐	-Regional Forester.....	☐	AC = Approved Conditional	
Energy & Mines		-Regnl. Land Manager....	☐	NC = No concerns/objections	
-Mining Recorder..	☐	Watershed Consvn. Dist..	☐	D = Disapprove	
Agriculture		Bloc Planning Committee.	☐	X = No reply received	
-A.C.L. Reprsntv..	☐			CT = Comment received.	

Recommendations	Council Resolution #/Date	C.L.C.C. (Date)
Deferred		
Approved		
Disapproved		

C.L.C.C. Comment:

Signature _____

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Chapter **XVI. AGRICULTURAL CROWN LAND SALES**

Section **C. Sales Review Procedure**

Crown Land Sales Clearance

APPEAL

Location_____ R.M./L.G.D._____

Date Rec'd_____ Circulated_____ Replies Requested_____

Applicant's Name_____ Lease #_____

Applicant's Address_____

LAND DESCRIPTION (if different from "Location", above):

Initial Review

M.T.S..... ☐
Hydro..... ☐

Gov't Services
-Land Acq. Br..... ☐

Northern Affairs
-A/Dir. Com. Ser.. ☐

Highways & Transp.
-Dir. Plng.& Dsgn. ☐

Energy & Mines
-Mining Recorder.. ☐

Agriculture
-A.C.L. Repsntv.. ☐

Natural Resources
-Chief Planning Parks... ☐
-Chief Land Management.. ☐
-Dir. Plng. Water Res... ☐
-Reg. Wildlife Biolgst.. ☐
-Reg. Fisheries Biolgst. ☐
-Supr. Timber Sales..... ☐
-Regional Forester..... ☐
-Regnl. Land Manager.... ☐
-Chief Resrc. Allocatn.. ☐

Watershed Consvn. Dist.. ☐
Bloc Planning Committee. ☐

Mun. Affairs
-Sr. Dist. Plnar. ☐
-Nothrn. Plng. Br ☐

Dist. Plng. Board ☐

Cultural Affairs
-Dir. Hist. Res... ☐

AC = Approved Conditional
NC = No concerns/objections
D = Disapprove
X = No reply received
CT = Comment received.

Council Resolution / # / Date:

C.L.C.C. Recommendation: Date_____:

Appeal Review

Appellant's Comments:

Additional Comments:

C.L.C.C. Determination:

P.L.U.C. Comments:

Signature_____

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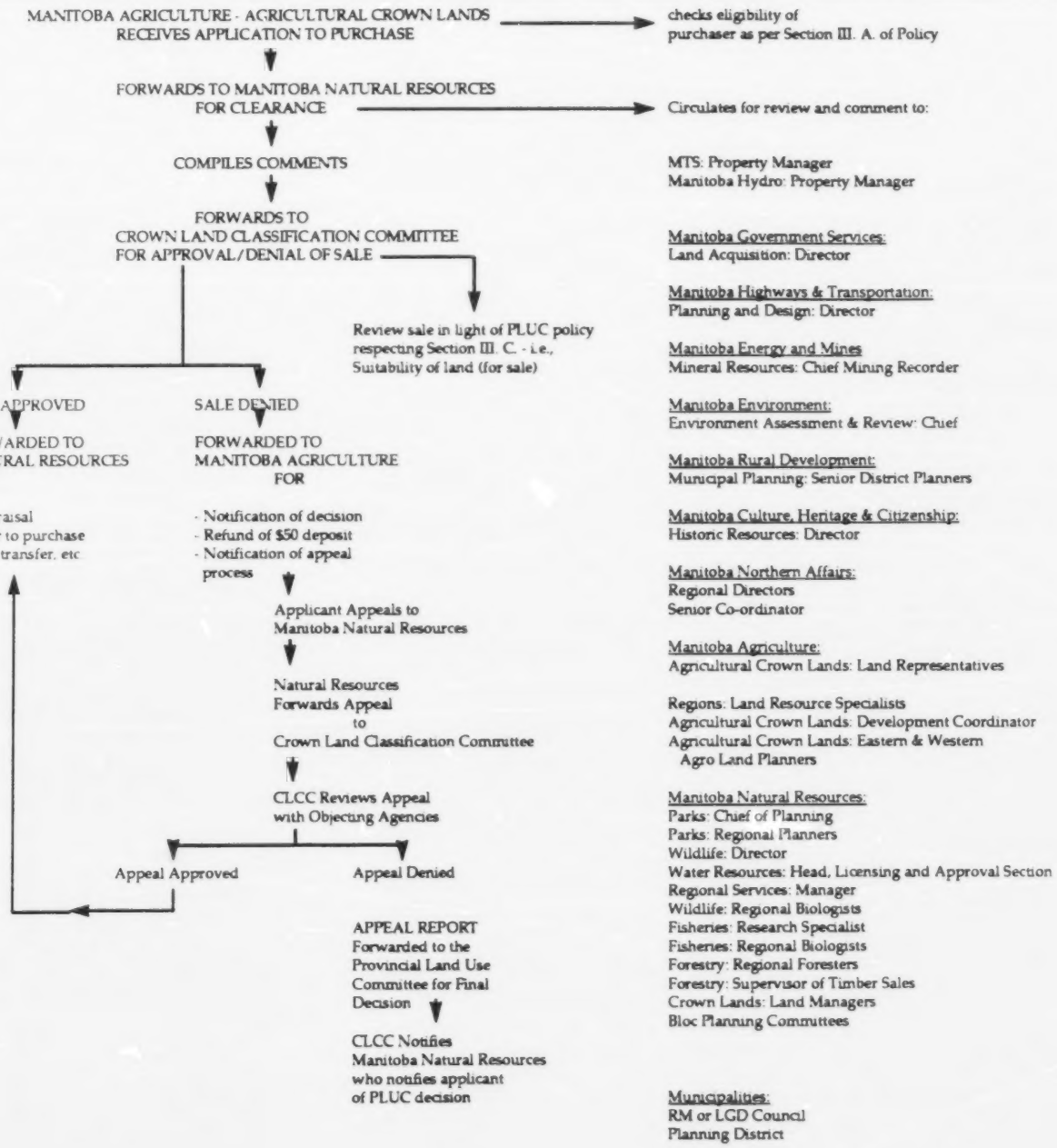
Chapter XVI. AGRICULTURAL CROWN LAND SALES

Section C. Sales Review Procedure


MANITOBA AGRICULTURE - AGRICULTURAL CROWN LANDS
RECEIVES APPLICATION TO PURCHASE
checks eligibility of purchaser as per Section III. A. of Policy
FORWARDS TO MANITOBA NATURAL RESOURCES FOR CLEARANCE
Circulates for review and comment to:
COMPILES COMMENTS
MTS: Property Manager
Manitoba Hydro: Property Manager
FORWARDS TO CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE FOR APPROVAL/DENIAL OF SALE
Manitoba Government Services:
Land Acquisition: Director
Manitoba Highways & Transportation:
Planning and Design: Director
Review sale in light of PLUC policy respecting Section III. C. - i.e., Suitability of land (for sale)
Manitoba Energy and Mines
Mineral Resources: Chief Mining Recorder
Manitoba Environment:
Environment Assessment & Review: Chief
SALE APPROVED
SALE DENIED
FORWARDED TO NATURAL RESOURCES FOR
- Appraisal
- Offer to purchase
- Title transfer, etc
FORWARDED TO MANITOBA AGRICULTURE FOR
- Notification of decision
- Refund of $50 deposit
- Notification of appeal process
Manitoba Rural Development:
Municipal Planning: Senior District Planners
Manitoba Culture, Heritage & Citizenship:
Historic Resources: Director
Manitoba Northern Affairs:
Regional Directors
Senior Co-ordinator
Applicant Appeals to Manitoba Natural Resources
Manitoba Agriculture:
Agricultural Crown Lands: Land Representatives
Natural Resources Forwards Appeal to Crown Land Classification Committee
Regions: Land Resource Specialists
Agricultural Crown Lands: Development Coordinator
Agricultural Crown Lands: Eastern & Western Agro Land Planners
CLCC Reviews Appeal with Objecting Agencies
Manitoba Natural Resources:
Parks: Chief of Planning
Parks: Regional Planners
Wildlife: Director
Water Resources: Head, Licensing and Approval Section
Regional Services: Manager
Wildlife: Regional Biologists
Fisheries: Research Specialist
Fisheries: Regional Biologists
Forestry: Regional Foresters
Forestry: Supervisor of Timber Sales
Crown Lands: Land Managers
Bloc Planning Committees
Appeal Approved
Appeal Denied
APPEAL REPORT Forwarded to the Provincial Land Use Committee for Final Decision
CLCC Notifies Manitoba Natural Resources who notifies applicant of PLUC decision
Municipalities:
RM or LGD Council
Planning District

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Chapter **XVI. AGRICULTURAL CROWN LAND SALES**

Section **D. Reasons for Rejecting Sales (To June 30, 1990)**

A. **DISAPPROVED BY A LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY**

1. Crown land disapproved for sale by the Local Council or Planning District Board.

2. Crown lands disapproved for sale by the Watershed Conservation District Board.

B. **CROWN LANDS WITH LOW AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL**

3. Crown lands with C.L.I. capability of Class 6 or 7 for agriculture.

C. **CROWN LANDS REQUIRED FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES**

4. Crown lands identified for future highway purposes; sand, gravel, granular sources, road relocation, borrow material, or highway widening.

5. Crown lands identified within the Lake Winnipeg Water Power Storage Reserve, McArthur Water Power Licence Area, proposed Dauphin River Water Storage Reserve.

6. Crown lands identified for water works purposes (e.g., located along the Portage Diversion, adjacent to overflow reach of the Diversion, waterworks rights-of-way, flood control works Garden on Floodway).

7. Crown lands under study, and may be required for future water control works.

8. Crown lands required for future local government purposes, i.e., nuisance grounds, waste storage area.

D. **CROWN LANDS REQUIRING PROTECTION DUE TO INSTABILITY, EROSION, FRAGILITY, HAZARD, ETC.**

9. Crown lands subject to flooding by a less than two year flood along a stream where flooding seldom extends into the growing season, would not be available for sale.

10. Crown lands subject to flooding by less than a five year flood along a stream where flooding frequently extends into the growing season, would not be available for sale.

11. Crown lands adjacent to lakes would not be approved for sale where the frequency of flooding is estimated to be 10 years or less.

12. Crown lands identified as within Polder III and IV Pasquia which have a history of flooding. Located near the water retention area with elevations below the full supply levels of the retention site and/or needed for water control works.

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Chapter **XVI. AGRICULTURAL CROWN LAND SALES**

Section **D. Reasons for Rejecting Sales (To June 30, 1990)**

13. Crown lands identified as a water catchment or retention area.

14. Crown lands identified for watershed management and protection.

15. Crown lands identified as marsh or bog or fen or slough.

16. Crown lands identified as subject to potential excessive erosion (e.g., steep slopes; bank instability; soils in the dune phase, complex topography, i.e., escarpment areas).

17. Crown lands to be retained for the protection of water quality and supply of downstream users.

18. Crown lands to be retained because of potential downstream flooding problems.

19. Crown lands identified as subject to localized flooding.

20. Crown lands with a major drainage problem (e.g., part of an area which is basin like and until drainage can be installed should not be sold).

21. Crown lands identified as requiring road and drainage infrastructure and to difficult and costly to install.

E. REQUIRED FOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PURPOSES

Fisheries

22. Crown lands identified for fisheries habitat protection, that is protection of spawning habitat, nursery areas protection against silt and nutrient loading (e.g., Mantagao River System, Point River, Red Deer Lake, German Creek, Waywayanagan River and Pine River Marsh, Garland Creek, Assiniboine River).

Forestry

23. Crown lands identified for forestry purposes (e.g., Class 4 white spruce site, tree plantation).

24. Crown lands identified as a possible addition to a Provincial Forest (e.g., Spruce Woods).

25. Crown lands identified as an island whicl. have value as a forestry seed source in case of forestry disaster.

Mines

26. Crown lands identified as having mineral potential (e.g., potential quarrying sites – dolomite; area provides aggregate material at a lower cost; industrial minerals source of high potential, contains substantial sand and gravel deposit).

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Chapter **XVI. AGRICULTURAL CROWN LAND SALES**

Section **D. Reasons for Rejecting Sales (To June 30, 1990)**

Recreation

27. Crown land identified for expansion of recreational park.

28. Crown lands identified as an island with recreational value.

29. Crown lands identified for cottage development.

30. Crown lands identified as having potential archaeological significance.

31. Crown lands identified as Class 2 recreational shoreline.

32. Crown lands identified as Class 3 recreational beach.

Wildlife

33. Crown lands identified as high capability wildlife habitats in areas of extreme habitat loss or at risk to loss of habitat capability. Wildlife travel corridors, wintering areas, waterfowl production and staging areas, and critical, unique or sensitive habitats, are the areas of primary concern.

34. Crown lands identified as a proposed Wildlife Management Areas, proposed addition to a WMA or an existing WMA, Public Shooting Ground, Refuge, Ecological Reserve or Ecologically Significant Area, or Crown lands purchased for wildlife habitat under previous or existing land assembly programs.

35. Wildlife project areas, including Ducks Unlimited projects, Habitat Heritage Program projects, Wildlife Habitat Canada projects, Heritage Marshes, Deer Habitat Program projects, North American Waterfowl Management Plan target areas, H.E.L.P. area, Prairie Conservation Action Plan areas and Critical Wildlife Habitat Program projects.

F. **CROWN LANDS TO BE RETAINED DUE TO ACCESS CONCERNS**

36. Crown lands required for access to other lands or to shorelands for public use.

37. Crown lands identified as lacking sufficient physical road access.

G. **CROWN LANDS IDENTIFIED FOR HIGHER AND BETTER PURPOSES**

38. Crown lands identified as prime commercial/industrial site.

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Chapter **XVI. AGRICULTURAL CROWN LAND SALES**

Section **E. Operational Code Changes Following Land Sale Approvals.**

Additional Information Received Through the Clearance Process	Operational Code
1. Lacks Access, cuts off Access	Not a land classification category
2. Water Management/Catchment area	E
3. Council Disapproves Sales	Not a land classification category
4. Erosion Prone, Wind and/or Water	J
5. Flood Prone;	
Subject to general flooding	F^1
Subject to 100 year flood	F^2
Subject to 10 year flood	F^3
Subject to 5 year flood	F^4
6. Downstream Flooding and/or Water Quality Concerns	Note a land classification category
7. Fish Habitat Protection	T
8. Historic Value	G
9. Highway Relocation Improvements	UT
10. Forestry	A
11. Mineral Potential; sand, gravel aggregate, fill, quarry	D
12. Marsh, Bog Slough	M
13. Rock Outcrop	K
14. Water Power Storage/Water Licence Area	E
15. Low Agricultural Capability	Not a land classification category
16. Outdoor Recreation Potential/Open Space/ Public Shooting Ground	B or RM
17. Water Control Works, Floodway, Diversions	UT
18. Wildlife Priority, DU projects, Heritage Marshes	C

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Chapter **XVII. NON-AGRICULTURAL CROWN LAND SALES**

Section **A. Introduction**

A review procedure for all non-agricultural sales has been agreed to by Manitoba Natural Resources, Lands and the Crown Land Classification Committee.

The purpose of this procedure is to ensure that the Crown Land Classification Committee can participate in the review of such sales within its area of jurisdiction and to ensure that the Committee is aware of all such activities from an informational standpoint.

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Chapter **XVII. NON-AGRICULTURAL CROWN LAND SALES**

Section **B. Review Procedure**

The review procedure is as follows:

1. Lands will circulate to CLCC Secretary all non-agricultural sales, including a statement in the circular (wherever applicable) which applications Lands wants specifically reviewed by CLCC.

2. At the end of each month (or as appropriate), Lands will provide a listing of all sales being circulated and will indicate with an asterisk those cases that should be reviewed by the CLCC.

3. The CLCC Secretary will review the listing with the Committee and advise Lands if there are any additional items the Committee may wish to comment on.

4. When all circulation replies are received by Lands, a duplicate file will be sent to the CLCC Secretary with a request that it be placed on the next CLCC meeting agenda.

5. Secretary CLCC will advise Lands upon receipt of a complete file when the next scheduled meeting will occur.

6. The CLCC will review each sale in light of existing PLUC policy relevant to the proposed land use aspects of the sale.

7. The recommendation of the Committee will be transmitted to Lands, along with the Comment/Summary Sheet prepared for each application.

8. The file information shall be retained by the CLCC.

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Chapter **XVIII. CROWN LAND EXCHANGES**

Section **A. Crown Land Classification Committee Responsibility and Process**

The Crown Land Classification Committee has been given the responsibility of reviewing all Crown land exchanges and purchases for resource use purposes. As such the Committee is routinely involved in the Local Government District Land Exchange program.

The Crown Land Classification Committees' responsibility and process for the land exchanges are the same as for the sales program.

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Chapter **XVIII. CROWN LAND EXCHANGES**

Section **B. Exchange Review Procedure**

The review process is the same as for the sales program.

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Chapter **XVIII. CROWN LAND EXCHANGES**

Section **C. Reasons for Rejecting Possible Exchanges**

The Crown Land Classification Committee uses the same reasons approved by the Provincial Land Use Committee in determining the suitability of Crown lands for possible sale in their determining of Crown Land Exchanges.